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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor Needs Self-Control

Sanctions of Another Sort

Middle Europe Crossroads

Snuffing Intervention Fuse

¶ **Industrial unionism,** arbitrarily depriving communities of needed services and hampering industry by unauthorized sympathetic strikes, emphasizes the need for legislation making labor organizations responsible for their acts. Although the abortive march of union sympathizers upon Monroe, Mich., in protest against the routing of pickets from the Newton Steel Company's plant, was halted by the intervention of Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., the implied threat against the interests of the general public contained in such insurgent demonstrations continues as labor adjustment problems spread through the East.

¶ **Present points** of especial interest are Johnstown, Penna., where a strike is called in the big Cambria mill of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in sympathy with a walkout on a Bethlehem subsidiary railroad; at Columbus, Ohio, where representatives of organized steel workers confer with Governor Davey; at Pittsburgh, where steel workers win a 90 per cent victory in a bargaining agency dispute; at Youngstown, Ohio, where the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company closes mines, forcing 1500 miners into idleness because of the steel strike; and in Washington, D. C. where the Senate Post Office Committee is called to vote on recommending a broad inquiry into the whole steel strike situation.

¶ **Steel workers,** of all people, should realize the backlash of a drawn wire is no more dangerous a plaything than the recoil of opinion from public disregard. The whole battle for what many people consider a just demand for collective bargaining privileges could be sacrificed through the hot-headed inconsideration of a few local leaders. Organized labor, even as individuals, will find that to exercise wise control over its own interests in industry it first must demonstrate its ability to control itself.

¶ **Norman Thomas,** perennial Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States, returns from a European tour convinced that fascism is on the defensive and the time is ripe for a renewal of socialist organization. He further declares he notes a popular reluctance to large-scale war. While he reports little aggressive socialism anywhere in Europe, he has no hope of peace under capitalist-nationalism. "Real sanctions against war and fascism," he declares, "must be workers' sanctions." There's room to seek even higher for a basis of sanctions.

¶ **Middle Europe,** feeling the heat of fires of political and economic unrest, is caught between two spheres of influence—German and Italian. Premier Mussolini, occupied with Mediterranean concerns, is pressed by Germany for a free hand in the Danubian states, especially Austria. In return Il Duce appears likely to bargain for greater freedom of action in certain parts of the Balkans. Indeed, recent indications are that Italy no longer is placing obstacles before German penetration along the Danube, while at the same time evidences appear of greater Italian strength in the Balkan countries.

¶ **All this seems** in line with the evident intention of the two dictatorships to split the Little Entente and strengthen Fascist influence in middle Europe. The Italo-Yugoslavian pact is evidence of this, while probabilities are rife that a similar agreement with Roumania may follow, in which case Czechoslovakia might be separated from her allies. Thereupon, Hungary's territorial ambitions very likely would be allowed to extend Eastward. It is obvious to European correspondents that Rome and Berlin have fixed on central Europe as a field for political and economic exploitation.

¶ **From a purely** human viewpoint only British rearmament, French interest in the Little Entente, and the desire of the smaller states for self-determination show strength enough to induce a modification of Fascist and National Socialist aims. In European diplomacy, ideals are not necessarily lacking merely because illusions are few. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to know the ideal of independence is not dependent on expediency for its maintenance. Always as ever a right idea has more power behind it than merely human support.

¶ **Immediate agreement** on plans for a four-power formula for isolation of the Spanish war is predicted today in official British circles and even France's support of Soviet Russia's protest against exclusion from the discussion is not considered a serious obstacle to Italo-German return to the non-intervention arrangements. It is said that no points of disagreement mark the discussion between French, Italian and British representatives. Since numerous fuses lead to the Spanish powder keg, the powers agree to be careful with their matches.

Major Issues Near Action After Long Congress Delay; Court Reform Bill Tops List

Anti-Lynching Bills Also Up for Consideration; Road Is Cleared for Tax Dodging Inquiry—Wage-Hour Measure Slated for Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Congress at last was within touching distance of a series of major issues, each likely to fill the newspapers for weeks to come.

The attack on President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan is now ready and waiting in the Senate judiciary committee, and the majority is prepared to report it out Monday.

A separate Senate judiciary subcommittee meanwhile reported favorably on the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill, and the full committee may also report the measure out favorably next week. The House has already passed the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, differing from the Wagner-Van Nuys measure. Thus the way is paved for another major controversy in Congress.

Meanwhile Congress had completed all necessary action to start the inquiry into charges of tax evasion and avoidance, with the prospect of one of the brightest batteries of spotlights in years being focused on the secrets of millionaire tax dodgers. Plans call for submission in public session next week by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, of the list of men whom President Roosevelt has accused of tax evasion. The latter will then be given a chance to appear and defend themselves.

Just what this means in terms of newspaper space even the veteran capital correspondents are unable to estimate with calmness; the prospect is of a major millionaire-hunt, with the full congressional pack in pursuit.

The Senate next week will probably devote itself mainly to passing the $1,500,000,000 work relief bill already through the House before going to the mat with the Roosevelt Supreme Court issue.

In the meantime, the Senate Agriculture Committee has started hearings on the new ever-normal granary farm plan of Secretary Wallace and the Farm Bureau Federation. The joint Senate-House committee will continue this week its hearings on the wage-hour bill. All these matters mean stormy days ahead for congressional debate.

France Moves To Cement New European Pact

Delbos' Note to London Tends to Neutralize Reich's Activity

Bid to Bucharest

Germany's Foreign Minister in Historic Visits to Eastern Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—France is evidently moving to neutralize somewhat the effects of the visits of Germany's Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, to Eastern Europe, in its latest note to the British Government on the proposed Western European Pact, which is understood to have reached London today.

The note seems to be a crystallization of French policy as recently developed. In it M. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, takes occasion to strengthen France's ties with the Soviets as well as to reiterate France's continued attachment to the "indivisibility of peace." His note, gathering together as it does the constructive elements of the present European situation, is also taken as indication of the French desire to make the best of the favorable slant that has declared itself in political winds now blowing over Europe.

Two Conditions

The conditions which it lays down for French co-operation in the new Western Locarno negotiations are understood to include: firstly, reliance upon collective security as a whole in preference to guarantees from individual nations; and, secondly, prevention of any risk of France's hands being tied in Western Europe while those of Germany are left free in the east.

The Delbos note also makes clear that French obligations toward Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia are not in any way weakened by the acceptance of Belgium's new neutrality position.

The appearance of this note upon the eve of the approaching Little Entente meeting at Bucharest is regarded as specially apropos as Baron von Neurath's recent activities in Eastern Europe have brought into prominence the tendency there toward overshadowing French influence by that of Germany.

Assurance for Moscow

It is also looked upon as an assurance to Soviet Russia that recent disturbances in that country have not weakened French resolve to uphold the conditions of the existing Franco-Soviet agreement.

The British Government is being asked in Commons here whether it has any reason to apprehend a coup d'état in Danzig. M. Delbos' note is a reminder that France is not indifferent to events there. Meanwhile the fact that official circles here ridicule the comparison which has been made in some quarters between the Earl of Plymouth's present visit in Berlin and the correspondingly friendly contact established by the late Viscount Haldane with the same center before the World War is not being lost upon Paris any more than upon London.

German-Italian policy in Balkans: Page 3.

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Planning Farm Aid for Drought Area

Wide World; International

Conferees

Leaving the White House After a Recent Farm Conference Are, Left to Right, Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, Resettlement Administrator

E. L. Deal

AAA Executive Who Is in Charge of Aerial Mapping Program for the Southern Division

Relief

Senators From Eight Midwest and Southwest States Are Leading the Efforts in Congress to Secure Federal Funds to Alleviate Drought Conditions in Their Home Districts

Murphy Pushes Peace Efforts In Steel Strike

Michigan Governor Terms Monroe Disturbance as 'Inexcusable'

C. I. O. Wins Ballot

Pittsburgh Steel Workers Select Lewis Union as Bargaining Agent

Intensification of efforts looking toward pacification in the steel strike was promised today by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan following the violent routing of pickets in Monroe, Mich. Governor Murphy said the disturbance was inexcusable and probably would not have happened if his request had been heeded to defer opening of the Monroe plant until the outcome of peace conferences in Columbus, Ohio, which Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio is conducting.

An orderly election in the Allenport, Penna., plant of the Pittsburgh Steel Company yielded the C. I. O. a 91 per cent election, its greatest numerical victory to date.

Despite a solid setback at Monroe, John L. Lewis added another steel company to the three independent steel concerns against which his C. I. O. is contending in seven states. The new action consists of a strike set for tonight in the large plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Johnstown, Penna.

Hollywood, Calif., sees the 42-day strike of film studio craftsmen come to an end, with the Federated Motion Pictures Crafts, which conducted the strike, announcing it has won a closed shop. Both representatives of the unions and the producers are said to be content with the settlement.

The main plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company closes indefinitely, throwing 14,000 men into idleness. Closing is attributed to a strike that shut down the General Motors foundry at Saginaw, Mich., where 5500 men were made idle. Chevrolet assembly plants in 10 cities, will close for lack of materials, company officials said.

Summary of Situation

The Associated Press summarizes the steel crisis as follows:

An abortive march of union sympathizers upon Monroe, Mich., in protest against routing of pickets from the Newton Steel Company's plant last night, ended today through intercession of Homer Martin, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America. The Republic Steel-controlled plant reserved operations.

Mr. Martin announced a "gigantic mass meeting" will be held in Monroe, Mich., Sunday to protest the forcible breaking of the union picket line near the Newton Steel Company's plant yesterday.

Approximately 750 automobile workers, vanguard of thousands who had declared a "holiday" in Pontiac, Mich., for a "peaceful mass demonstration" in Monroe, turned back from a rallying point 10 miles north of the city at the urging of 15 emissaries whom Mr. Martin dispatched in their wake.

Disorder at the picket line brought an expression of regret from Governor Murphy, who issued the following formal statement:

I regret the disorder and rioting in Monroe. There should be responsible heads on both sides who could reach agreements across a table. Responsible leaders can handle these things and it must develop that way.

I regret the use of tear gas and burning of tents and damage to automobiles of strikers. Nothing can be gained by such tactics. I do not believe the property of either side should be damaged or destroyed.

There was no excuse for the disorder. I suggested that the opening

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Mediation Move In Spanish War Drafted in Paris

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—France officially drafted a three-point program embracing proposed mediation of the Spanish war today, with prospects apparently bright for the return of Germany and Italy to European non-intervention activity.

The program, which will be proposed when Germany and Italy again send their representatives back to the council table of the International Non-Intervention Committee in London:

1. Reinforcement of the control plan which has as its purpose the barring of foreign arms and men from Spain.
2. Withdrawal of all foreign volunteers now in Spain.
3. Mediation between the Spanish Government and the insurgents.

Safety for Patrol Ships

Germany and Italy withdrew from active non-intervention work because one warship of each country, assigned to a neutrality patrol of Spain, was bombed by Spanish Government planes. Germany's warships shelled the Spanish Government port of Almeria in reprisal.

Now, a French Foreign Office spokesman said, a new non-intervention agreement to guarantee the safety of patrol warships is virtually completed, and Germany and Italy may return to the fold as early as tomorrow.

Original plans for the retirement of foreign volunteers from Spain and a truce in the war have been "stagnant" while England and France worked out a way to get the National Socialist and fascist states back to co-operation.

Diplomatic Repairs Made

It became obvious that nothing could be done about ending the Spanish war until repairs were made to the diplomatic damage caused by the warship bombing and the subsequent German shelling of Almeria.

However, those repairs seem in immediate prospect now.

"When the full committee meets," said the French spokesman, "we intend to undertake reinforcement of control, then go ahead with plans for withdrawal of volunteers. Once the volunteers are out, mediation will be much more feasible."

Loyalists Use Trawlers In Defending Shipping

PERPIGNAN, Franco-Spanish Border, June 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government sent flotillas of armed trawlers to Catalan waters today to defend its shipping from raids by insurgent warships.

The presence of the fleet was disclosed when a government vessel halted the French fishing boat La Perouse with a shot across the bow in French waters off Banyuls. The fisherman was allowed to proceed after making known his identity.

Austro-German Tension Grows; Meets Canceled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 11—The Austrian Government has prohibited the reunion of Austrian-German war veterans that was to have been held in the Austrian city of Linz on July 11, in celebration of the anniversary of the friendly accord concluded last year between Austria and the Third Reich.

The action is one of a series of incidents indicating increased Austrian opposition to German political infiltration.

The Government has also forbidden the German-Austrian regatta scheduled to take place on the Austrian Danube next month. This was to be sort of an international water picnic in canoes and sailboats.

German and Austrian National Socialist youths were planning to spend a jubilant week together on the river and in the woods. Naturally, the Vienna Government did not look with favor upon the prospect of such Hitlerist demonstrations.

The handball match between Austrian and German teams that was to have been played at Linz has also been called off.

Trouble at Another Match

Political demonstrations connected with the recent German-Austrian handball match led to very sharp newspaper polemics between these two countries and added new animosity to a situation that was already very strained.

At a banquet held after the match, the leader of the German team made a speech in which, according to the official Austrian press service, he condemned the vehement pro-German demonstrations which had taken place. In other words, this German sport leader was reported as rebuffing those who had professed to be ardent friends of Germany. After this communication had been given out, the Germans left for Berlin and the German press services announced that the leader had been made to seem to say the oppo-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

LaGuardia 'Deal' For Senate Meets New York Denial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Washington reports of efforts by the Democratic high command to negotiate a "deal" with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia whereby he would exchange his mayoral robes for the toga of a United States Senator, and thus maintain peace between the independent and labor elements supporting the New York Fusion mayoralty and the New Deal in the forthcoming New York City mayoralty contest were categorically denied in responsible political quarters here today. There was no truth in them, it was declared.

Those closest to the New York City political situation understand the relation between James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman, and Mayor LaGuardia too well to credit the feasibility of such a "deal." The New York City Mayor has refused all along to have any relations whatever with the New Deal political generalissimo, even calling on the President to get rid of him if he wanted continuel support of the progressive elements in the nation.

It is understood, too, that Mr. Farley would not be inclined to hand over to Mayor LaGurrdia so choice a plum as a seat in the United States Senate without even the trouble og asking for it. There are too many "deserving Democrats" who would want the place and be serviceable in it to make Mr. LaGuardia, worthy of a practical Politician's consideration.

Predicated upon the possible acceptance by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of the Democratic organization's nomination for Mayor this fall and his resignation from the Upper House of Congress, the

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Sturdy Farmers Of 'Dust Bowl' Cling to Hope

(This is the first of two articles on current conditions in the "Dust Bowls" compiled in a 1000-mile tour through that area by auto, train, freight car and afoot.)

BOISE CITY, Okla., June 11 (AP)—Rain splashed in the southern "Dust Bowl" but the question mark still hangs over this problem area.

The people all say rain will bring this country back, but no one is certain. The dust still blows.

These are the high southern plains and the atmosphere is greedy for moisture. Sweeping winds quickly absorb top soil moisture and soon dust is swirling upward and onward. But for these people dust is easy to take if it rolls in between rain storms, or even showers.

Within three weeks, rains—variously estimated today at from three to 10 inches—have fallen. The people have new hope. They have their chins up now.

Covers Parts of Five States

The southern "dust bowl," Government agencies say, constitutes a 90,779,555-acre expanse, 102 counties in parts of Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, although the worst area is in 12 counties in the corner of each of the five states. The large area accounts for the variance in rainfall.

These people, more than 400,000 of them, since 1932 have been hearing about wet and dry cycles. Ordinarily rains come to this country in May, but this year they have continued into the first third of June, a very good sign, they believe and hope. Possibly it heralds the coming of the long-awaited wet cycle.

Rain will bring the country back. Farmers and merchants everywhere reiterate this statement. They cannot forget 1931, when the area produced so many millions of bushels of wheat that elevators could not handle it. Wheat was piled unsacked on the ground along railroad tracks waiting for cars to haul it away. Farmers did not cash in, however, because the tremendous production

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Truck Racketeers Plead Guilty To New York Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey's consistent record of victory in the anti-racket campaign here stood at 100 per cent today following a complete breakdown of the defense for James Plumeri and John Dioguardi, held to have ruled the trucking industry of downtown Manhattan with four years of terror.

Ending their trial abruptly in the New York Supreme Court, the two men entered a plea of guilty late yesterday after the State had paraded 28 witnesses against them and revealed that they had boasted contempt for law after escaping punishment on scores of complaints. The plea of guilty came after seven days in court and as the defense attorneys were about to open their case.

Justice Philip J. McCook set June 27 as the date for pronouncing sentence. Plumeri and Dioguardi, who have been imprisoned in the Tombs since their arrest on March 19, face possible sentences of 92 years.

The sudden turn of events apparently surprised even the prosecution, although state attorneys had indicated their charges of extortion, assault, and malicious mischief could not be defended.

Mr. Dewey's aides declared indictments charging rackets in the baking and poultry businesses would soon be brought to trial as their next step toward the extermination of racketeering.

Evidence presented by the prosecution established that Plumeri and Dioguardi had taken over control of the five boroughs Truckmen's Service Association with the aid of Dominick Didato in 1932. Truck operators who failed to join the association by paying high initiation fees and membership dues were terrorized into submission.

Didato was murdered in 1933, but the two remaining members continued to exploit the association for their own benefit, threatening reluctant truckers with personal injury and destruction of their machinery, witnesses testified.

Economics in the News

Abolition of Child Labor—Case for Proceeding via the Wheeler-Johnson Bill Rather Than the Black-Connery Bill—A New 'Tacking' Method

By H. B. E.

Of all the provisions in the Black-Connery Bill, the one that will call forth the most support is the provision on child labor. The only question here is: Why should it be in this bill when practically the same provisions are already in another bill? I refer to the Wheeler-Johnson Bill.

The Wheeler-Johnson Bill would avoid some of the objections to the Child Labor Amendment. That amendment seeks to endow Congress with power to "limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of persons under 18." The nature of much of the opposition to such an amendment is indicated in the synonym for it adopted by the oppositionists, namely, the Youth Control Amendment. Lately the opposition seems to have been pretty effective. At any rate, doubt is entertained whether the amendment in its present form could gather the necessary quota of state approval to march into the Constitution. Hence the Wheeler-Johnson Bill. This opens up an alternative route to the handling of the child labor problem, one that has enlisted support from many oppositionists to the amendment, together with some of its less quixotic supporters. Also it puts the age limit at 16, except for hazardous occupations.

* * *

I said that the bill shows an alternative route. As a matter of fact, there are four routes:

1. It makes the laws of an individual state governing the sale of child-labor goods applicable to such goods shipped in interstate commerce when they enter that state.
2. It prohibits the transport of child-labor goods into states forbidding their sales.
3. It requires an informative label to be attached to child-labor goods when offered for transportation in interstate commerce.
4. It prohibits the shipment of the products of child labor in interstate commerce.

In the words of the Assistant Attorney General, Robert H. Jackson—used, however, in support of the Black-Connery Bill—this bill is an "attempt to consolidate in a single bill all hopeful approaches to constitutionality, each complete in itself, so that if one or more falls at the hands of the Supreme Court, we will not be left for an interval while a new bill is being adopted."

The hope of constitutionalizing all of the Wheeler-Johnson approaches is pretty well justified under the new court which has emerged this term. The validation of the Ashurst-Summers Act is one ground for that hope. This act banned prison goods shipments into states having laws against such products. Then, "due process" can no longer be invoked as a bar against labor regulation. Nor is federal jurisdiction nowadays restricted to interstate commerce definable simply as the movement of goods across state lines. The court, in short, has taken on a new liberality that would seem to warrant the opinion that the justices would even reverse their 1916 veto on the act prohibiting the shipment of the products of child labor in interstate commerce. The 1916 law was vetoed by a 5 to 4 verdict. And that was when Justice Van Devanter, who has now retired, was sitting among the Noes.

* * *

In respect to child labor, the Black-Connery Bill is practically a rewrite of the Wheeler-Johnson Bill. Why, then, should the Administration seek to duplicate the bill in the omnibus Black-Connery Bill? There seem to be two reasons. One is that since the subject of the Black-Connery Bill is labor standards, the incorporation of the vexed question of child labor is logical. Another reason is that the inclusion of the child labor clause gives support to the other provisions in the general mind. It is a kind of "tacking"—that legislative device whereby a completely new measure is added to a routine measure such as an appropriation bill. This is one argument against it. Another is that under the Wheeler-Johnson Bill the law is specific, whereas the administration of the Black-Connery Bill calls for the setting up of an administrative tribunal, with powers over the labor situation far from restricted to the suppression of child labor.

Rotary to Raise $2,000,000 Peace Fund in a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, June 11—The Rotary International proposition to raise a $2,000,000 peace fund within the next 12 months, as announced by the retiring president, Will R. Manier Jr., of Nashville, Tenn., was approved here today by delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention.

The fund will be used to intensify and expand the Rotary peace program throughout the world and is expected to aid every one of the 4289 clubs. The means to be used include work through international institutes, exchanges of students and children by Rotary families, and also a frequent get-together of round table conferences in America, Europe, Asia, Africa.

Maurice Du Perry, Rotary's new president, in a message to the convention, announced the intention to follow the footsteps of Mr. Manier, particularly in the peace program. The convention ended today with an international round table entitled "Rotary Around World." Leaders from 13 nations pledged active practical support of national Rotary clubs to the development of Rotary peace programs as outlined by Mr. Manier, M. Du Perry, M. Ragner and Mr. Bennett.

Roosevelt Signs Bill for Inquiry Into Tax Dodging

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a resolution authorizing a broad congressional inquiry into tax dodging.

The investigation will be conducted by a joint congressional committee of six senators and six representatives yet to be named. It will have authority, on majority vote, to make public many secrets of wealthy taxpayers whom the Administration charges are evading and avoiding payments.

At about the same time the President signed the resolution, Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York suggested on the House floor that the committee should look into the income tax return of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Fish said he been "informed on reliable authority" that Mr. Roosevelt had deducted the losses on "his so-called farm at Hyde Park in my district, which is not a farm, but a palatial residence."

Mr. Fish said if the committee was going to investigate anyone, "I suggest it investigate him."

Mr. Fish spoke during debate on a bill to extend "nuisance" taxes and the 3-cent postage rate. He did not amplify his remarks.

The forthcoming inquiry was planned to disclose information about tax-dodging which could be used by Congress in plugging leaks in the present tax laws.

Living Cost Stages New Rise in May; 10 P. C. Under 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living made another increase during May, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

During this month, the cost of living was 0.6 per cent higher than in April, 6.0 per cent higher than in May, 1936, and 23.8 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, the low point during the depression, but still 10.3 per cent below the level of May, 1929.

Food prices rose 1.1 per cent from April to May, bringing them to a level of 8.2 per cent above that of May, 1936, and 44.7 per cent above that of the spring of 1933. Food prices in May, 1937, were still 15.5 per cent below those of May, 1929.

Rents continued upward, rising 1.1 per cent from April to May. In May of this year, rents were 11.7 per cent higher than in May, 1936, and 37.3 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1934, their low point, and they were only 6.5 per cent below May, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 0.7 per cent from April to May. Men's clothing prices rose 1.0 per cent during this period and women's clothing prices only 0.1 per cent. In May, 1937, clothing prices were 4.2 per cent higher than in May, 1936, and 26.4 per cent higher than in the spring of 1933, but 21.9 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

The Monitor Index

Friday, June 11, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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WPA: Worker Needs Aid in Comeback

Survey Shows Why Man Hesitated to Accept Factory Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 11—When offered a day job in his old company at $27 a month more than he was drawing on the WPA, Bob Trent stalled. He did not know what to do.

Living for years on Government charity seemed to have dulled his perspective. Never expecting progress in a work where no progress is, he did not recognize progress when it came.

With wife, boy and himself to support, Mr. Trent backed off from a change that meant more money, more certainty, more hope. He was not indolent. His readiness to take any job, before landing on the WPA, refuted any such accusation.

"It isn't fair for them to pick out a job for me in the factory when my experience has been in the office, where I can do better work," he objected.

"At this stage it isn't a question of fairness," replied the friend who had brought word of the job. "Fair or not, that's what they offer. They don't have an opening in the office for you. Its the shop or nothing.

"If I go into the shop, I'll be there permanently. I'll never get out."

"Tell them when you take the job you intend to work up. Go and make good. Make a new start with the company. Then in three months, remind them you are working to get back into your old line. Tell them again in six months. They have an 'upgrading' system now that looks out for men in line for promotion.'

"The time to dicker with a corporation is at the beginning. After you get set, there is little chance. Why don't they give me something in my own field, where there is hope of working up? I'd snap at that for the same money."

"Frankly, they say it is virtually a sales job requiring a lot of go-and-get-it, and that the competition is too stiff for you."

Forced to Face Facts

That was a painful jolt, justified only by the need of forcing Mr. Trent to face facts as they would be at the plant.

"Take the job," continued the friend, "and prove the firm misjudged you. You re facing new people who have come in during the years you have been out. Show them you have initiative. What does the WPA offer if you stick here?"

"Nothing."

"Isn't it likely the WPA will fade out some day?"

"Yes."

"Won't you be in a better position to ask for work in your old line if you say 'I'm employed by this great corporation,' than if you tell them you are on the WPA?"

"Yes."

"Wouldn't you have a better opportunity of getting back into your old work, through the company shop than to try to break into some new concern about which you know nothing?"

"I'm nonplussed," Mr. Trent replied. "I can't settle down to a job that has no future. There are lots of men content with a paycheck of $30 a week. But my outlook calls for something better. I want to give my boy the education he should have.

"When I made a good salary before the depression, my wife and I sacrificed to buy a home. We went without luxuries and entertainment in order to raise our level in the future. I can't settle down to a job at $30 a week and have nothing better to look forward to. The likelihood is that once you get in the shop, you stay in the shop."

* * *

The corporation had said it would hold the job for Mr. Trent until the next afternoon.

He did not show up. Instead, he clung to the WPA.

That afternoon, the corporation announced a 10 per cent increase in wages. Had he appeared, Mr. Trent would have received a share of the raise, for it applied especially to old employees.

* * *

The company did not fill the job. Realizing perhaps through this and other episodes that some WPA men need especial consideration, it continued to hold the place open.

Actually, Mr. Trent was breaking the rules of the WPA, which require that when a worker is offered a job in private industry, he must take it.

Hearing of the deadlock, a WPA executive called Mr. Trent to his office. The official could have chopped the worker off from the WPA, but he preferred to explain to Mr. Trent that the factory job promised more than the WPA could guarantee in the future. When they shook hands, it looked as if Mr. Trent was going back to the firm.

But Mr. Trent didn't budge. After several days, the personnel man called up the friend who had started the negotiations. "I must c" that job," he reported. "Tomorrow will make a week I've held it, and I can't keep it open any longer."

The friend headed for the WPA offices where Mr. Trent was working. They went all over the subject again.

"Do you really believe the factory job has a future?' Mr. Trent finally asked.

"Yes, I do."

"Then I'll take it."

That was his last afternoon on the WPA. The next day he went back to his company.

Aftermath of Relief

Two major questions arise among problems of relief administration in the United States.

What is the effect, in terms of morale, of "being on relief"?

Why do workers on relief often refuse re-employment in industry?

Four articles—a case study from the field and the official viewpoint from Washington—explore the problem. This is the third.

Hard to Change Viewpoint After Several Years on Relief Rolls

Governors Seek Strike Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

of the plant should be deferred until Monday to await the outcome of the conference in Columbus.

He said he would again communicate with leaders of both sides in the dispute "that disorder may not flare up again."

In the series of clashes which led to the arrests, a patrolman fired a shot of warning in the air and another officer struck a union leader in the face.

There were no other reported incidents of violence as the automobiles carrying the unionists were halted at the city limits.

Special police, hastily re-enforced by recruits armed with rifles, shotguns, small arms, clubs and gas grenades, began demobilizing with word marchers had returned to their homes.

At Pontiac, Mr. Martin pleaded with leaders to abandon the march, voted by the Pontiac local of the U. A. W. A., which claims 19,000 members. The "holiday" already had resulted in the closing of a Fisher Body plant, and Monroe police said most of the marchers were Fisher employees.

"One of the finest things you can do for the cause of unionism is to call off this strike," Mr. Martin told a mass meeting hastily convened after his midnight dash from Detroit, Mich., to prevent the march.

Davey Seeking Truce At Steel Strike Parley; Roosevelt 'Hands Off'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—With spokesmen for opposing sides in the Republic Steel strike meeting under the auspices of Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio today in Columbus, President Roosevelt declined here to discuss the strike situation in pursuance of the Administration policy to keep hands off so long as there is any chance of settlement locally.

However, it is recognized in high official quarters that an unusually grave situation has developed in the industrial Middle West and that in all probability the Federal Government will be forced to take a hand toward a settlement in the near future. Judging from the tone and attitude of participants in the Republic strike chances of a voluntary settlement are not considered very high here.

The first step in federal intervention is expected to be a decision from the National Labor Relations Board holding that collective bargaining as required by law involves the reaching of an agreement in addition to mere negotiation. Employers are contending their legal responsibilities are discharged when they negotiate, whether negotiation ends in an agreement or not.

In the meantime, John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., refused to comment on a telegram of protest which is alleged to have been sent to him by employees of the Monroe, Mich., plant of the Republic Steel Corporation, protesting against the closing of the plant by C. I. O. workers. It was explained by one of Mr. Lewis' staff that telegrams of this character are received daily and are ignored.

Strawberry Fete Held

WALLACE, N. C., June 11 (AP)—North Carolina's strawberry belt celebrated a prosperous season with a mammoth festival today and welcomed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as its guest for a day.

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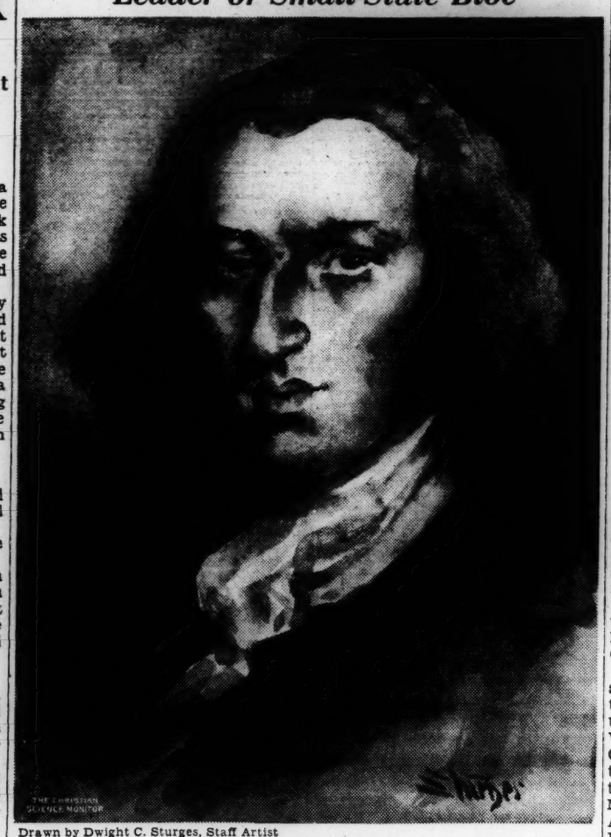
Leader of Small-State Bloc



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

William Livingstone

Political Leader, Lawyer and Member of an Important New York Family. He Wrote Pamphlets and Newspaper Articles as a Leader of the Dissenters, Later Whigs, Who Opposed Anglican Efforts to Control King's College and to Establish an American Episcopate. Moving to New Jersey, He Named His Estate Liberty Hall, Was Elected Governor in 1776 and Continued in Office Until His Passing in 1790. He Supported the Small-State Plan at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia

1787–The Constitution–1937

Lines Between Large and Small States Begin to Harden

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 11, 1787

Large states won their way today for proportionate representation not only in one but in both houses of the proposed National Legislature.

Their victory on this hard-fought issue was a narrow one, however, and left an evident train of rancor among small-state delegates that may bode ill for the final outcome of the convention.

The decision was taken in committee of the whole, and is therefore subject to review when the convention formally passes upon its own work as a committee. But the present air of finality about it seemed to leave in the discard an offer of compromise by Judge Roger Sherman of Connecticut by which suffrage in the lower chamber would be according to numbers of free inhabitants in the states and in the upper chamber each state would have one vote.

Group Lines Harden

Moreover, the result appeared to harden the lines between two groups of states, large on one side and small on the other, so that votes on incidental questions that followed were divided on almost exactly the same boundaries.

Rufus King, Massachusetts delegate, moved the resolution that has fomented all the trouble, namely, "That the right of suffrage in the first branch of the National Legislature ought not to be according to the rule established in the Articles of Confederation, but according to some equitable ratio of representation."

Dr. Franklin interposed a conciliatory address that was read by Mr. Wilson. It was drafted with open reference to the heated scenes of Saturda.

"We are sent here," the address said, "t consult, not to contend, with each other; and declarations of fixed opinion and of determined resolution never to change it neither enlighten nor convince us. Positiveness and warmth on one side naturally beget their like on the other, and tend to create and augment discord and division in a great concern wherein harmony and union are extremely necessary."

Favors Proportional Plan

He confessed a desire that every member of the national council should "consider himself rather as a representative of the whole than as an agent for the interests of a particular state" and that "the number of representatives should bear some proportion to the number represented." He would be willing if necessary to give part of Pennsylvania to New Jersey and another part to Delaware if there could be such a redivision as Mr. Paterson and Judge Brearly had broached. But such a division, however equal at first, would be continually varying.

He proposed, instead, a system in which the weakest state would say what money or force it would furnish to the Union, all others would match it, each would have an equal vote and in event of any further need the larger and richer states would be asked for additional aid which they would be free to volunteer or refuse.

Committee Votes on Ratio

This suggestion drew no debate, and the committee proceeded to vote on the question for an "equitable ratio of representation" in the first branch of the Legislature.

The division was: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, seven states, "ay." New York, New Jersey, Delaware, three states, "no." Maryland divided.

The slavery question also showed its head after Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Butler of South Carolina moved that representation be "according to the quotas of contribution" to the national treasury. Mr. King already had objected that this might work out badly if the national revenue were raised by an impost or duty that would be collected preponderantly in the importing states.

Compares Slaves to Cattle

Now Mr. Gerry, also of Massachusetts, added that property is not the rule of representation and asked, "Why then should the blacks, who were property in the South, be in the rule of representation any more than the cattle and horses of the North?"

Another South Carolina member, however, joined with Mr. Wilson in moving that the "equitable ratio of representation" be defined by adding the words, "in proportion to the whole number of white and other free citizens . . . and three-fifths of all other persons," the three-fifths patently applying to slaves. This was the rule approved by 11 states in an act of Congress apportioning quotas of revenue from the states.

This passed with only two votes, New Jersey and Delaware, against it, and is thought to have cemented southern states to the large-state party. So much so that on the following ballot the rather unexpected step was taken of shelving Mr. Sherman's proposal for equal representation by states in the second branch of the Legislature and of applying proportionate representation there also.

Important Vote Taken

On this vote, twice taken as it happened in the parliamentary maneuvers, the six states of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia lined up for the large-state position, with Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland forming the small-state party. Only Connecticut had changed sides as compared to the vote on suffrage in the lower house, and Maryland, from being divided had plumped for state equality.

Thus by a majority of only one vote was taken possibly the most momentous decision the convention has thus far taken.

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today: Delegates from large states win fight for proportionate representation in both houses of National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Convention sets terms for members of upper and lower houses at seven years and three years, respectively.

Pittsburgh Steel Election Exceeds C.I.O. Expectations

PITTSBURGH, June 11 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee pushed its unionization drive on other fronts today, heartened by its greatest victory in collective bargaining election.

The John L. Lewis union rolled up a 9 to 1 majority in voting yesterday at the Monessen and Allenport, Penna., plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company.

The count was 5287 for the union as collective bargaining agency and 645 against, the National Labor Relations Board announced.

At the Monessen plant, 3536 voted for the union and 490 against, and at Allenport, 1751 voted for and 155 against. Results exceeded even the predictions of optimistic union leaders, who had foreseen an 80 per cent majority. An agreement for the election settled a strike at the mills several weeks ago.

It was the third government-supervised election the committee had carried since it began its campaign to unionize the industry's 570,000 workers last year. It won in voting at two Jones and Laughlin mills and two Sharon Steel Corporation plants several weeks ago.

Teamster Strike Ends in New York; Ship Workers Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—The food supply situation here returned to normal today following settlement of the strike of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 818, American Federation of Labor affiliate, after an all-day conference between spokesmen for employers and strikers, ending last night. John A. Moffitt, federal labor conciliator, attended the parley and helped speed the settlement, which union representatives characterized as a victory for labor.

The agreement provides for a wage schedule of $33 a week, as compared with the former rate of $29; a 44-hour week and closed shop; time and one half for overtime, double pay for holidays and Sundays and vacations of a week with pay for all workers with more than a year of service. The agreement is for one year.

About 3000 truck drivers and workers and laborers in 192 warehouses in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens were affected.

In contradistinction to this peace achieved on the American Federation of Labor front, the industrial union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, went on strike today against the United Drydocks, Inc., plant at Mariners Harbor, Staten Island. About 1800 men are affected. Charles Honey, president of the union's local, said the men demanded a closed shop and vacations of one week every year with pay. He threatened to tie up the company's plants in Brooklyn and Hoboken if the strike was not settled within a week.

Marked progress is bringing the textile industry into line with union agreements was reported by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, another C. I. O. union. Mr. Hillman said agreements with 20 textile manufacturers employing 7000 workers had reached him in the past week. These agrements, he said, provide generally for a 10 per cent wage increase, 40-nour week, sole collective bargaining rights for the T. W. O. C. and other benefits.

"Contracts have been coming in steadily since the drive began," he added. "Over 120,000 workers are affected by such pacts signed since the inception of the textile campaign. Another 150,000 have signed T. W. O. C. pledge cards and 100 locals of the textile group have been set up to date."

Contracts closed this week, he added, include the American Velvet Company of Stonington, Conn.; Royal Weaving Company, Pawtucket, R. I., where a sit-down strike called last month ended with the signing of the agreement; C. H. Masland & Sons, carpet makers, of Philadelphia; Gloversville Knitting Company, Gloversville and Schenectady, N. Y.; Oregon Worsted Company, Portland, Ore., and 15 other plants in New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York and Massachusetts.

Meanwhile the move started by Dwight Scovel of Hopewell, N. J., yesterday to send food packages by parcel post to loyal workers of the Republic Steel Corporation in the Middle West was seen as having gained impetus today following announcement by several individuals that they, too, had enlisted under the banner to give aid and assistance to workers who stood fast against the use of the strike weapon as practiced on some labor fronts. Mr. Scovel said he had received telephone and telegraph messages congratulating him on his action in sending canned food by parcel post to steel workers isolated by strikers' picket lines in plants in Niles and Cleveland, Ohio, and indicating they would do likewise.

This movement was based on charges the strikers were interfering with delivery of mail addressed to these plants. Messages addressed to the Republic Steel Corporation here and to Mr. Scovel were seen as indicating the sardines posted by Mr. Scovel to the workers yesterday were about to become a patriotic symbol in quarters opposed to the strike.

Steel Union Calls Sympathy Strike At Cambria Plant

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., June 11 (AP)—The Steel Workers Organizing Committee today called a strike for 11 p. m. (E. S. T.) in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's big Cambria Mill to bolster a walkout on the company's subsidiary railroad.

David Watkins, sub-regional director of the committee, estimated 12,000 of the 15,000 employees would be involved. The call was timed with a change in night shifts.

Union and company executives disputed the effectiveness of the strike on the Conemaugh and Blacklick Railroad, linking the Cambria Mill with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

C. W. Jones, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, asserted only "one or two" locomotives were running on the 10-mile line.

C. W. Ellicott, general manager of the Cambria mill, said "the majority of union men" were at work and the railroad was "carrying on" as usual. He said it had been reported to him indirectly that a sympathy strike might be called in the mill, but he had received no information from the union.

Mr. Jones and H. M. Vansant, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, asserted the railroad strike was called because the company refused to sign a contract. They said the strike would affect 346 of the line's 570 employees and would block shipments of raw materials to the mill.

Before calling the sympathy strike, Mr. Watkins conferred with Clinton S. Golden, regional director, and Philip Murray, chairman of the committee. Neither Mr. Golden nor Mr. Murray would make a statement, although Mr. Watkins indicated the call would be made in "a day or two."

Food Mailed to Steel Mill 'Exhibit A' in Senate Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Senators leaned forward today in a Post Office Committee room that was so jammed it was necessary for several standees to step outside every time the single door was opened.

Before the Senators, on a table, was a brown paper parcel, tied with red twine, and Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, author of a resolution to investigate the alleged refusal of the Post Office to deliver food and clothing to besieged non-strikers in Warrenton and Niles, Ohio, plants of the Republic Steel Corporation, gingerly fingered it.

"Go ahead, open it," said Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee. Senator Bridges cut the string.

The parcel, it was explained, was typical of the kind of mail the post office is rejecting. It had been addressed to a worker in the plant by his wife outside. Around the matter one of the biggest controversies that has struck the post office for years is centering.

The Post Office Department declares it is "neither a law enforcement agency nor a strike-breaker," and that it is justified in refusing other than "normal mail" in conditions where violence obtains, like that in the strike area, just as it would refuse to carry mail in a war zone or through a flood.

Republic Steel officials and a number of Senators charge the post office or its agents are in 'collusion" with strikers to examine mail addressed to the besieged workers, and that the Government virtually is taking orders from the C. I. O. So eager is the company to get food to plants it has brought in tons by airplanes.

Clean Clothes in Bundle

Senator Bridges cut through the first layer of brown paper, containing among other notations beside stamps and address the official post office announcement the mail had been "rejected." Inside was red tissue paper, like that around Christmas bundles. Gashing through this, the Senator drew out some personal effects including clean socks and clothing. That was the parcel which a worker's wife had tried, and tried in vain, to have the mails deliver to her husband in the besieged plant.

The committee's curiosity satisfied, it went back to work. Around the table, besides half a dozen Senators, sat William W. Howes, First-Assistant Postmaster General, and his quieter deputy first assistant, Jesse M. Donaldson. Confronting them were documents presented by Senator Bridges and read aloud in an engaging New Hampshire accent.

One of these was a telegram from two C. I. O. strike representatives, C. B. Galloway and Walter J. Payne, at Niles, Ohio, asserting they had "an understanding" with postal officials as to the types of mail that should be delivered through steel plant picket lines.

'Understanding' Charged

Another was a letter from Louis J. Guaniere, lawyer for Republic Steel, also charging an understanding, and asserting at one point that a mail package had been opened by local postal officials in the presence of Mr. Payne and Mr. Galloway, to allow them to inspect it.

Speaking in bluff, downright fashion, which seemed to influence some committee members, Mr. Howes positively denied any "understanding" with strikers. He declared the post office had a fixed policy, and that it probably had been explained to Mr. Galloway, Mr. Payne and others.

This was to refuse to make itself party to either side in an industrial dispute, and to refrain from hazarding lives of workers. A condition of violence obtained in the area, he declared.

"They are asking us to perform a function that obviously they do not think they can perform by ordinary methods of convenience and conveyance," he said.

Besides lack of safety, acceptance of the unusual task, he declared, would involve handling a great mass of prospective food and clothing, and would require many additional men and vehicles. The department's policy was to continue to accept "normal" mail for plants, he said, but to reject food and supplies.

Full Inquiry Ordered

One charge he denied as "utterly false and erroneous." This was that mail had been opened and passed upon before C. I. O. agents. He and Mr. Donaldson had talked over the telephone with the local postmasters, and they had denied this charge by the attorney for the Republic corporation.

"That raises a direct conflict," said Mr. Bridges.

On the strength of this conflict the committee voted to summon witnesses to clear up the matter, including the company attorney and the three postmasters, preliminary to final committee action on the Bridges resolution.

This resolution calls for a full-dress inquiry into charges postal officials "connived" with strike representatives. Also under consideration is an amendment by Senator Joseph Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, broadening the inquiry to determine whether steel companies were responsible for the strikes.

$50,000,000 Boost In Pay Roll Asked Of General Motors

DETROIT, Mich., June 11 (AP)—General Motors Corporation received proposals today for wage and hour adjustments in its agreement with the United Automobile Workers of America. At the same time the corporation announced more than 35,000 of its employees in four Michigan cities were idle because of "unauthorized" strikes or parts shortages caused by disputes.

Several other strikes were in progress in the state, most of them in automotive plants, but in Detroit a walkout of 400 creamery company drivers delayed retail milk deliveries to 9000 families.

Two U. A. W. A vice-presidents presented proposals for a 35-hour week and wage increases to Floyd C. Tanner, General Motors' vice-president in charge of industrial relations. Increases asked were reported to total $50,000,000 annually.

First U. S. Coin in 1787

The first United States coin ever issued was minted in New York in 1787. It was a "Franklin penny" executed by a local coppersmith named Jarvis.

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New Mass Type in Soviets: All of the 186 Tribal Groups Seem Poured From Same Mold

In Russia
Fifth of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The capital of the Soviet Union is full of visitors every month in the year. In summer, tourists come from abroad, but at other times the visitors are Soviet citizens, members of the numerous minorities of Soviet Russia. In an endless stream they come to Moscow—Armenians and Kazaks, Turks and Mongols, Arctic and Siberian tribesmen.

One might suppose that these visitors would compose a picturesque assembly of diverse and diverting types. But the most striking thing about them is their similarity. They look and dress, talk and apparently think very much alike. If one travels into the minority republics, the uniformity of the whole country is the outstanding impression.

The Bolsheviks say that they are changing human nature, and they have at least succeeded, during a remarkably few years, in creating a mass type, a Soviet type, among all the 186 races and tribes of their continental country.

At Home Anywhere

A Kazak or Kirghizian need not feel out of place in Moscow, nor a Russian in a Siberian farm village.

The Soviet minority policy has been described as the most enlightened ever practiced. It is declared that this policy permits minorities to develop their own cultures, to realize their own racial personalities, as no other system has permitted. Why, then, have the members of the minorities become so much alike?

The Soviets do permit minorities to use their own languages freely, in schools, in daily life, in government. They help them to build their own libraries and theaters, to develop native opera and drama. They try to draw native men and women more and more into the conduct of their local governments.

But in return for these concessions, the minorities, as well as the majority Great Russians, must renounce their traditional faiths and customs, and adopt the new faith and the new customs of Bolshevism. It is Bolshevism which holds them all together, and makes them all increasingly alike.

They Dress Alike

Economic Bolshevism—state ownership—manufactures in its mass-production factories the same kind of clothes for all its various races and tribes. The Mongolian peasant on a Siberian collective farm wears the same clothes as a Moscow factory hand. Whether he likes such clothes or not, he has to take what Soviet chain stores offer him.

The minorities also are given ready-made ideas turned out for them in a similar manner from a central designing plant. Newspapers in Armenia, Georgia, Turkmenistan and the Ukraine, although printed in different languages, prove on analysis to be very similar to those of Moscow. The editorials often are copied from Moscow newspapers, and the articles discuss the same subjects in the same militant phrases. Apparently this is the meaning of the Bolshevik definition of its minority policy: Nationalist in form, socialist in content.

The Communist (Bolshevik) Party, firmly controlled by a few men in the Kremlin, reaches out into every minority republic and region, and skillfully imposes everywhere its own conception of culture; this method of government explains why every region, and its people, begins to look and act like every other region. The group in the Kremlin itself consists of several races; its leader is a Georgian, and it includes Great Russians, an Armenian, a Jew and a Ukrainian. But these men are first of all Bolsheviks, and their ideas are identical. They impose these ideas on all races without discrimination.

Reorganization

A thorough administrative reorganization of Soviet republics has occurred recently. The number of union republics has been increased from seven to eleven; the Trans-Caucasian Federation was broken up into three republics: Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Kazakstan and Kirghizia were detached from the Russian Soviet Republic and given union status.

But such reorganizations are purely administrative. Bolshevism is the real ruling force in Soviet Russia, and its leaders live and work in Moscow. The various republics, the minorities as well as the Great Russian majority, have no independence apart from Bolshevism. They can use their own languages to express Bolshevik ideas; but they cannot express non-Bolshevik ideas in any language. They can develop their own cultures, so long as they do not conflict with Bolshevism.

They can rule themselves only in the sense that they can have Bolshevik rulers of their own race so long as these Bolsheviks "follow the Party line"; in plainer words, so long as they satisfy the exacting requirements of the little group in the Kremlin.

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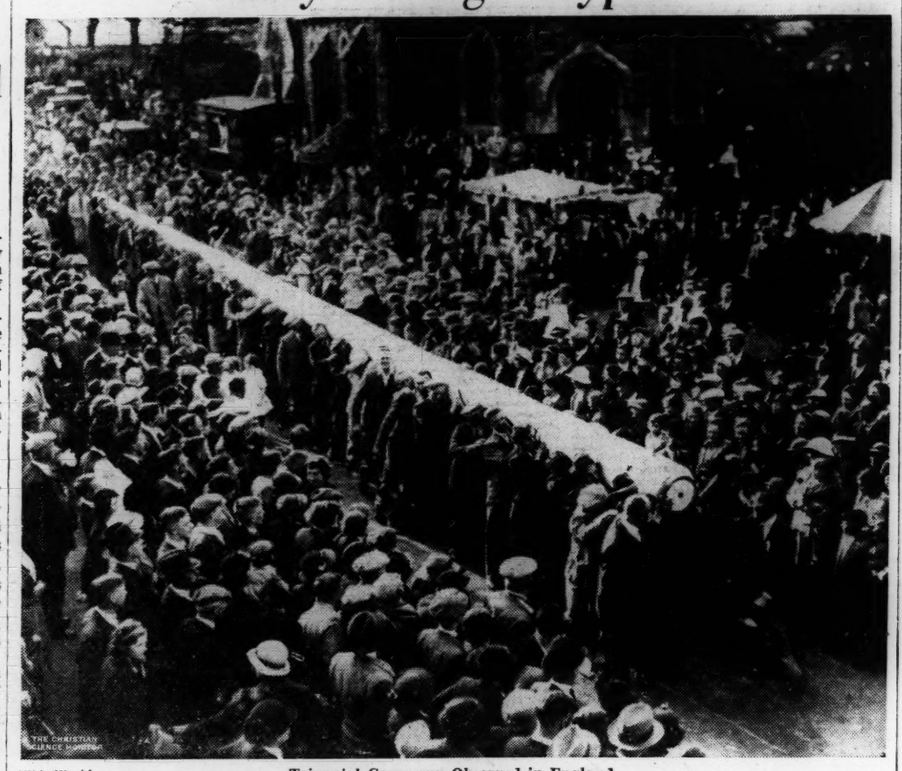

Wide World

Triennial Ceremony Observed in England
70 Men Take 70-Foot Spar on Their Shoulders

A large Whitsunday crowd turns out in Barwick-in-Elmet in Yorkshire for the centuries-old custom of putting up the Maypole in the village square. The interesting and picturesque festival is now enacted every three years and always retains its appeal to the people.

Soviet Bolsters Frontiers By Army and Factory Shifts

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP) — By drastic personnel changes, the Soviet Union is seeking to bolster its western and far eastern frontiers against the two powers it professes to consider its most likely opponents, Germany and Japan.

In the west the Red Army command was shaken up in changes involving key frontier garrisons from Leningrad to the Iranian (Persian) border. The shifts meant new leadership along the whole western frontier, which Soviet spokesmen assert they believe the Reich may attack some day.

In far eastern Siberia eight important industrial executives were named in a sweeping "denunciation" of the kind that almost certainly means arrest and trial for treason.

The men named held vital positions in the Soviet Union's ambitious plans to make its Far Eastern provinces a self-sufficient industrial and military community, a bulwark against Japan.

The executives were denounced as "Trotzkyist" traitors by I. M. Vareikis, secretary of the Far Eastern Communist Party. No mention was made of their fate, but such "exposure" in similar cases has meant the persons designated already were in prison.

Mr. Vareikis said he was exposing a "new nest of state enemies," eight executives who for years had been engaged in "systematic wrecking" in the pay of Japan and Germany. They were:

Kotin, head of the Far Eastern Transportation coal trust; Komroff, head of the great Suchan coal mines near Vladivostok; Fleet, head of the Far Eastern lumber trust; Gerbik, vice-manager of a section of the lumber trust; Petkevitch, vice-manager of the district planning committee; Vedensky, head of the Kamchatka Development Trust; Adamovich, director of the Far Eastern Railway Company, and Lemberg, vice-manager of the new Baikal-Amur railway, an important unit in Soviet military plans in the Far East.

Eight Generals Of Soviet Tried On Plot Charges

MOSCOW, June 11 (AP) — The Soviet Union, striking with dramatic suddenness, placed eight of its highest ranking army men on trial today, charged with high treason and conspiring with a foreign power "unfriendly" to the Government.

Among those summoned before the secret Military Tribunal was Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky, one of the five Red Army marshals, who was Vice Commissar of War prior to May 11, and only Wednesday was broken from his command of the important Volga military garrison.

An official communique said all had pleaded guilty. Under the laws governing the trial this meant certain and immediate execution on conviction with the right of appeal denied.

It was the Soviet's third great treason trial within less than a year. Sixteen defendants were executed after being tried in July, 1936, and 13 were executed after a trial last January.

Names of the Accused

In addition to Tukhachevsky, the accused are:

Gen. Kazimirovitch V. Putna, former military attaché in London.

Gen. A. I. Kork, former commandant of the Frunze Military Academy, the Soviet "West Point."

Gen. I. E. Yakir, commander of the Leningrad district garrison.

Gen. I. P. Uborevitch, commander of the Red Army in White Russia.

Gen. Robert P. Eideman, former head of the training division for army reservists and civilians in aviation and gas defense.

Gen. B. M. Feldman, chief of the personnel section of the general staff.

Gen. V. M. Primakoff.

General Putna was arrested last August; the others were imprisoned only within the last few days. Generals Yakir and Uborevitch were removed from their commands June 9 at the same time that Marshal Tukhachevsky's downfall was announced.

Mentioned at Radek Trial

The marshal fell under suspicion when his name was mentioned in the January trial by Karl Radek, one of the defendants.

The Government announced that Gen. Jan Gamarnik, former Vice Commissar of Defense, charged in the communiqué with equal guilt in plotting with the foreign power, had committed suicide June 1 after having been exposed as a traitor.

In addition to being leagued with a foreign power, generally believed to be Germany or Japan, the communiqué declared the accused were guilty of violation of their military oath, treason to the fatherland, treason to the people of the U. S. S. R., and treason to the workers, peasants and the Red Army.

The communiqué added:

Text of Communiqué

"Investigation established the participation of the defendants, as well as Gen. Jan Gamarnik, in anti-state connections with leading military circles of one of the foreign countries which is carrying on an unfriendly policy toward the U. S. S. R.

"The accused were in the service of the military intelligence service of this country.

"The defendants systematically supplied secret information about the position of the Red Army to military circles of this country.

"They carried on wrecking activity for weakening the Red Army, tried to prepare for the defeat of the Red Army in case of attack on the Soviet Union and aimed to contribute to the restoration of landowners and capitalists in the U. S. S. R."

Many of the court officers are men who only Wednesday succeeded the men they are today trying. Those sitting included:

Gen. J. I. Aleksnis, new Vice Commissar of War; Marshal Semion M. Budenny, new commander of the Moscow garrison; Marshal Vasily K. Bluecher, Red Army commander in the Far East, and Gen. B. M. Chapochnikoff, chief of the general staff.

Among the four other generals detailed for the court were Gen. I. P. Beloff, who succeeded Uborevitch as army commander in White Russia, and Gen. P. E. Dybenko, who replaced Yakir as chief of the Leningrad garrison.

Shanghai Tackles Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Months of investigation by a special committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has resulted in publication of a report epochal in two aspects: First, for its grim facts on overcrowded Chinese housing conditions in Shanghai's industrial area, together with recommendations both immediate and for the future; and second, for its tacit assumption of an official responsibility for improving conditions.

The first is important because it frankly brings out details of a situation which can only be described as very bad, as well as showing things which can be done at once to ameliorate it and indicating ways and means of study and action in the future. The second is important as indicating a revolutionary change in policies of the Shanghai Municipal Council which in the past has managed to hold itself aloof from the economic life of the majority of the people whose affairs it administers.

It may be explained parenthetically that the International Settlement is one of three Shanghai administrative areas, the others being the French Concession and the Chinese Municipality. Chinese pay the major share of the taxes but have a minority part on the Municipal Council, which remains foreign-dominated. By far the greatest part of Shanghai's industrial life is in the settlement, which takes in but 8.94 square miles but has a Chinese population of 1,120,860 according to the 1935 census, exclusive of the Outside Roads areas.

Between 1900 and 1935 there was a growth from an initial 345,000 Chinese population to the 1,120,860 already stated, while Chinese houses, which the report discloses as incredibly overcrowded although 10.9 per cent are wholly unoccupied, increased only from 52,000 to 82,000 in number. There are now 200 persons per acre but this takes in the foreign population and the density in the Chinese industrial districts is much greater.

How great the congestion has become may be judged from the fact that the report declares the greatest number of people live on a basis of 24 persons to the house, with an average of but 30 square feet per person—say a space five feet by six! In the industrial areas the greatest number of families live four families to the house. One-half the families live at more than 4.16 families per house; 2061 families live at nine families to the house and 1305 live at more than nine families to the house.

This congestion is coupled with the most astonishing system of subdividing houses in the alleyway type of dwellings. Describing how an alley house originally designed for a family of eight or nine persons at most, a house of two stories, 12 foot frontage, and 40-foot depth, is typically transformed into a tenament to accommodate from four to nine families of 15 to 30 persons, the report says:

"The courtyard has been covered in. The main ground-floor room has been cut in two by a partition, and a passage-way with a storage loft over made at the side. In the front part, about 10 feet square, live the lessor and his family, five persons in all. He customarily pays the rent of the whole house to the landlord, letting out the rest to various sub-tenants. In the back portion, about 10 feet by eight feet, live three persons.

"The kitchen has been sectioned off, and three more live in a 9 foot by 3 foot room. Upstairs, the large front room has been divided into two. The front part is the best in the house, for it has light and air and runs the full width; it is occupied by two persons. The back part, smaller by reason of the passage, is home to three persons. The room over the kitchen has its advantages, because it is secluded; this also is occupied by two persons.

"This was originally a two-storied house, but two lofts have been made in the slope of the roof. The front one has a height of only 5 feet in front, 7 feet 6 inches at the apex of the roof, and is about 8 feet deep; it shelters two persons. The back room, about 10 feet square, is right under the roof slope, is only 3 feet high at the back, and is occupied by a single person. What was the drying stage has been enclosed, and two more people live in it—about 9 feet square."

This pictures a purely living-quarter dwelling, of course. Buildings which have been changed over into a combination of small factory and living quarters comprise another problem. In any event there is often no sanitary provision whatever and this results in indescribable fouling of the alleyways.

Workers' wages are declared to be too low to meet the cost of living in Shanghai. On a wage of less than Ch. $25, about U. S. $8, monthly it is not possible to provide for shelter, food and clothing. Recourse is had to borrowing when there is insufficient resource from families still in the country. Out of 280 Shanghai industrial families, 185 were found to borrow an average of Ch. $13.92, U. S. $4, a month. "It is found that neither the unskilled, nor semi-skilled, nor the skilled workers live within the wage earned."

The sub-committee on general survey concluded that "'town-planning' powers, enjoyed by municipal authorities abroad, would appear to be indispensable to the future improvement of housing."

Women Librarians In Sweden Gaining Wider Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—Women in Sweden are discovering that they are librarians—that they have, that is, a natural "bent" for the work of cataloguing, indexing, filing and—most important—of advising in the matter of good reading.

The discovery is comparatively recent, and this means that the profession has not yet taken to itself that stability in regard to salary and pension which is the possession of earlier professions.

It was only in 1926 that the first School for Librarians was founded. The opening of the Stockholm City Library did not take place until two years later. Nevertheless, an average of 40 new librarians are in training regularly each year and, among them, women are in a majority.

At the present time, 75 per cent of the posts available at the close of training are filled by women, who are in receipt of the same salaries as their men colleagues. Posts of directors are reserved for men, but according to the women, this condition will probably be rectified shortly.

Pacific Ocean Birds New Museum Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Opportunities to study birds of the Pacific ocean are being developed in the Whitney Hall of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History here where four of 18 ornithological exhibits planned are nearing completion. A preview of the hall was attended by 1000 persons on June 8, which was ninth annual members' visiting day.

Whitney Hall, which will be opened next winter, is arranged in an oval shape to represent the Pacific ocean. Standing in the center, the visitor receives an impression of the surrounding bird groups of various islands and witnesses a scene of sea birds following a ship south of New Zealand.

Italy Indicates Free Hand For Reich in Danubian States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—There is an increasing conviction among foreign observers in this country that the policy of the Rome-Berlin axis is to divide central and southeastern Europe into two spheres of interest, one German and one Italian.

The diplomatic activity displayed by the Fascist Government in recent months tends to confirm this view. All outward appearances indicate that Premier Mussolini, who is now too deeply concerned with Mediterranean problems, has been pressed to leave Germany a free hand in the Danubian States, especially with regard to Austria and the efforts to isolate Czechoslovakia, in return for greater freedom of action in the Balkan countries.

Evidence has been lately accumulating that the Duce has now ceased to place obstacles in the way of Germany's penetration of the Danubian countries, and Italy's position in the Balkans has been steadily growing stronger.

Enough has emerged from recent diplomatic talks to make it clear that Italy is encouraging the ascendancy of the Reich over the Danubian countries.

Vetoed Vienna-Prague Pact

In Venice, at the end of April, the Fascist Dictator forbade the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, to conclude any form of pact whatsoever between Prague and Vienna.

Some years ago, when the Duce took the initiative for the economic reconstruction of the Danubian states and the "flirting" between Rome and Berlin had not begun, a rapprochement between Austria and Czechoslovakia would have been much welcomed in this country.

Now a pact between Prague and Vienna has been vetoed by Italy on the ground that Austria, an ally of Italy, should form no friendships except with friends of Italy. And Czechoslovakia does not happen now to be among Italy's friends. By opposing the proposed Vienna-Prague pact, Signor Mussolini intended to pave the way indirectly for German policy toward Czechoslovakia.

The many requests made from Prague to Rome during recent weeks asking for co-operation in an organization of the Danube region have been fruitless, since Italy is anxious to avoid anything that might be construed in Berlin as being hostile to Germany or contrary to her interests.

A Free Partnership

It is obvious that Italy and Germany are now working in close co-operation in Central Europe and in the Balkans, even though one partner leaves to the other a free hand in individual countries.

It is also evident that both Italy and Germany are striving to disrupt the Little Entente, by causing a split among its members. The advantages that both countries would obtain by a successful outcome of this policy are self-evident and need no particular illustration.

The Little Entente has hitherto blocked the penetration of both Fascist States in the Danubian area and checked their political maneuvers. Italy is now openly endeavoring to separate not only Yugoslavia but also Roumania from Czechoslovakia. The first attempt in this direction namely the Italo-Yugoslav pact, has met with success, it is believed here, and if Italy, as is quite likely, makes a similar agreement with Roumania then the Duce's policy of severing Czechoslovakia from her two allies will have been completed.

The possibility that Italy should negotiate a permanent understanding with all the three members of the Little Entente should be ruled out in present conditions.

Attitude on Hungary

As is known, Italy is still bound by the Rome Protocols to both Austria and Hungary and has openly encouraged and supported the latter's revisionist claims. After the Italo-Yugoslav pact which, it is stated, was concluded with the approval of Vienna and Budapest, Hungary must have tacitly renounced her territorial claims toward Yugoslavia.

If Italy adds an agreement with Roumania to that recently concluded by her with Yugoslavia, the whole of Hungary's territorial revisionist ambitions will be concentrated against Czechoslovakia. Had Italy allowed Vienna and Prague to strike up a firm friendship, Hungary would have been forced to give up altogether all her revisionist claims.

What Will States Say?

Italy, like Germany, is naturally assuming that the small Central European and Balkan States are mere pawns to be used in their big game for political ascendancy. They seem to ignore that in the evolution of the Danubian zone the various states may have something to say about their future, especially when faced with the problem of self-preservation or economic well-being.

Rome and Berlin are acting in the belief that Central Europe and the Balkans are a field reserved for the political and economic exploitation of the Fascist Powers, and that the "decayed" democracies of Western Europe are too absorbed with their own internal difficulties to pay any attention to that European sector.

Whether the combined pressure of Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany will succeed in imposing a given policy in Central Europe and in the Balkans no one can tell, but there are two factors which might compel the Fascist Dictators to modify their program—British rearmament on the one hand, and a manifest desire on the part of all the small states concerned to say the final word in the matter of their national existence.

Belgian Amnesty Bill Passed

BRUSSELS, June 11 (AP)—The Belgian Senate in an early session today passed a bill, 90 to 64, over the opposition of war veterans, to pardon all Belgians convicted of treason during the World War.

Cheers resounded from the gallery as the Senate adopted the amnesty measure which Premier Paul van Zeeland declared would contribute to "national unity."

The bill, already passed by the Lower House, principally affects Flemings in North Belgium, many of whom sided with Germany during the World War in the hope that a German victory would result in an independent Flemish state. Some of those convicted of treason are still in prison.

Opposition to the amnesty threatened a Cabinet crisis after 400 threw their war decorations on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and laid a wreath on the tomb to their "useless" sacrifice.

Defiant Dandelion Dips Its Colors To Attacks of a Chemical Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The lowly but persistent dandelion may meet its master in the guise of the family sprinkling can. For years lawn growers have been chasing the perennial visitor from their door steps by pulling, digging, cutting, and even pleading. They have tried lawnmower, hoe, weed puller, rake, trowel, and bare hands. But all they needed was a sprinkling can and a few chemicals, now declares the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets in offering what it claims is an effective method of eradicating dandelions.

The dandelion, the department does not hesitate to admit, is beautiful, but is somewhat of a nuisance in lawns where close green turf is desired or for those who object to a lot of yellow with a little green in their landscape color scheme. If the dandelions are very thick the department reports that they can be controlled and practically eradicated by spraying them with chemical solutions made by dissolving two pounds of iron sulphate or two and a half pounds of common salt in a gallon of water.

This should be a relief for the long-suffering home owner who has spent more hours on his hands and knees pulling dandelions than he has reclining in his lawn chairs. A sprinkling can with small perforations is recommended for the job. No plants should be neglected, however, officials warn, and the wetter they are the more lasting their end.

This sprinkling cannot be an early morning rite, but must be done after the dew is gone. A call to the local weather bureau is part of the process since for best results fair weather should be ahead for 48 hours. Rain inside of 24 hours will undo all the good work and make respraying necessary.

Of course, there's always a chance that the over-enthusiastic dandelion demolisher will also annihilate his lawn, too. And so in the interest of the preservation of lawns, officials warn that the attack should not begin until three days after the lawn has been mown. Sprinkling or mowing the lawn just after the chemicals have been applied will also help the lawn on the path to destruction along with the dandelions.

For larger areas a sprinkling can is not enough, but in its stead a hand spray pump fitted with nozzle to throw a fine mistlike spray is recommended. The fineness of the spray is important, officials state, as the finer it is the better it will settle over all portions of the plant. The department recommends spraying three or four times during the season.

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U. S. National Parks of West Overflow With Attractions

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Several weeks ago, when a "right good story" was needed on our national parks here in the East, I turned this column over to my good friend, Arno B. Cammerer, director, National Park Service. Mr. Cammerer probably knows more about these United States' great playgrounds than any one individual. He has at his fingertips reams of information of every national park and national monument in America.

The other day I was called upon to give my readers an intimate story about our western national parks, so again I turn this column over to Mr. Cammerer, who delightfully tells of the unique beauties and vacation facilities of the West's national parks.

By Arno B. Cammerer

Director, National Park Service

Those who follow the sunset, in their quest of vacation lands, and who seek a combination of nature undespoiled, together with facilities for a more intimate acquaintance with her sylvan solitudes, find in our national parks of the West the answer to their heart's desire. Here, where the lofty mountains of the Pacific coast lift their snow-crowned heads, in realms where some of the most awe-inspiring natural phenomena on earth display their magic, with beauty showering her benediction on every hand, a choice of many areas awaits. All are comfortably equipped with facilities for food, shelter, and recreation diversified enough to suit every taste.

Mount Rainier, Washington, 14,408 feet in altitude, gives its name to Mount Rainier National Park, established by Congress in 1899.

Monarch of the chain of extinct volcanoes that flamed along the Pacific coast in prehistoric times, its colossal proportions dwarf into seeming insignificance the foothills that surround it, though these rise 3000 to 4000 feet above their valley floors. In fact, Mount Rainier's aspect, viewed from Tacoma or Seattle, is that of a cloud-capped mass, rising directly from sea level.

From its broad, blunt crown, six great glaciers extend their icy arms down the mountain sides to melt, far below, into rivers and terraced pools. No other peak within the United States proper presents so large a single-glacier system—totaling altogether more than 40 square miles—though Glacier National Park, Montana, boasts the largest number of glaciers.

Dense evergreen forests clothe the lower reaches of Mount Rainier National Park. As altitude increases the size and thickness of the groves decrease until, above timber line, the trees give place to alpine meadows, gemmed from early spring until the beginning of frost with wild flowers In a belt of kaleidoscopic color, often two miles wide, these flower beds of nature bridge the gap between the ice fields and the forests, growing knee deep, sometimes waist high, in the rich volcanic soil.

Winter sports have been developed in this all-year park, which is within a few hours by automobile and motorbus from the populous cities of Puget Sound, to a degree which has brought world-wide fame to the section. Deep snows and high altitudes prolong these activities far into the spring.

* * *

On the very crest of the Cascade Range, in southern Oregon, some 250 square miles of incomparable scenery have been set aside as Crater Lake National Park. Few of earth's beauty spots transcend the sheer loveliness of the lake for which the area is named. Even the classic Mediterranean, of cerulean blue, does not rival the depth of color of this spectacular body of water, the deep azure of which is strikingly contrasted with the lava cliffs that tower 2000 feet above its surface.

Crater Lake occupies the hollow heart of a mountain—a hypothetical mountain never beheld by mortal eyes, but which existed eons ago, when all the mountain ranges along this portion of the Pacific Coast were ablaze with volcanic fires. Mount Mazama is the name which our own age has given to this vanished mountain. Two theories are held concerning its destruction: one that half of its mighty crest blew up; the other that the mountain collapsed inward. Within the great abyss smaller volcanoes erupted, built up cones of cinder and lava, and became extinct. One of these may be seen rising 763 feet above the waters of Crater Lake—Wizard Island, a perfect example of an extinct volcano. The lake that today fills the vast crater reaches a depth of 2000 feet.

* * *

Yosemite Valley, with its eight square miles of spectacular beauty, is known the world over. Its colossal sculptures, carved out by glaciers, are equally famous, El Capitan, Half Dome, Cathedral Spires have been photographed and painted so often that they are familiar to millions; so also is the exquisite loveliness of the Bridalveil Falls.

Yet Yosemite Valley is but a fraction of the immense mountain park, comprising more than 1176 square miles along the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. In late spring and early summer, a thousand brimming streams thread their way through this wilderness, gathering volume from the melting snows of a labyrinth of towering peaks and plunging over lofty precipices to fall in shattering crystal to the valleys far below.

Yosemite Falls are the highest in the world, dropping in a series of cascades from rocky crests to river level—a distance of nearly half a mile, or 15 times the height of Niagara.

More than 700 miles of trails invite the hiker to explore Yosemite's hinterland of mountain majesties, wild canyons, soaring peaks, and intricate waterways. In winter the snow sports bring throngs of devotees of these exhilarating recreations to the area. No matter what the season, Yosemite National Park's calendar of attractions is glamorous and satisfying.

* * *

Lassen Volcanic National Park, California, features the one still active volcano within the boundaries of the United States proper. In 1914 the dormant fires beneath Lassen's 10,453-foot peak roused from a sleep as long as Rip Van Winkle's to belch forth molten lava, ashes, and gas. Even as recently as last spring the park seismograph at Manzanita Lake, with the park, recorded a series of tremors, while steam jets, 200 feet in height, were reported to be issuing from Lassen's crater.

Volcanic phenomena, however, are by no means the only attractions of this mountain park, comprising more than 104,525 acres. Primeval forests of evergreen climb its steep slopes to timber line. Innumerable lakes mirror in their clear depths the cloudcaps and snow-crested peaks and yield to anglers some of the best trout fishing in the State.

Due to the high altitude in this year-round park, snow sports may be enjoyed well into the summer. Every year the Mount Lassen Ski Club features a Fourth of July ski tournament at the base of Lassen Peak.

* * *

Sequoia National Park, California, was established in 1890 to conserve the oldest and largest of living things—the sequoia gigantea of Big Trees. The species is found only on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada from the American River on the north to Deer Creek on the south and between elevations of approximately 4000 to 8000 feet—chiefly between 5000 and 7000 feet.

The Coast Redwood is the sequoia sempervirens and occurs in the Coast Range of California—with slight incursions into Oregon—only as far south as Monterey and always within the coastal belt of sea fogs. It is within Sequoia National Park that the greatest groves and largest individual Big Trees may be seen. Oldest of these patriarchs is the General Sherman Tree, 272.4 feet in height and 36.5 feet at its maximum diameter.

* * *

General Grant National Park, some 60 miles northwest of Sequoia National Park, preserves two splendid groves of Big Trees. Among them is the General Grant Tree, rivaled in age and size only by the General Sherman Tree, in Sequoia. It is the General Grant Tree, known also as the Nation's Christmas Tree, because services are held at its foot every Yuletide at high noon on Dec. 25, that gives its name to this park.

* * *

Glacier National Park, Montana, numbers more than 60 glaciers in its 1534 square miles of mountain grandeur. Most of these are easy of access during the summer, and guided trips out upon the glaciers are among the greatest thrills to be had in this beautiful park. Horseback and foot trails penetrate almost all sections of the park, which adjoins Waterton-Glacier Lakes, forming the International Peace Park on the Canadian border.

Two parallel mountain ranges are conspicuous in Glacier National Park. The eastern, or front range, extends almost unbroken from Canada nearly to New Mexico. The western, or Livingston Range, rises at the head of Lake McDonald and runs northwestward to Alaska. A broad swell, known as Flattop Mountain, carries the Continental Divide between these two ranges.

Picturesque chalets, of Swiss type, conveniently located along the principal routes through the park, blend harmoniously with the natural setting and contribute to the comfort of a vacation within the area.

Adjoining the park on the east is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, where the survivors of that tribe, one of the noblest and most interesting of our aboriginal peoples, still carry on many of their ancient customs. In their picturesque native garb, some of the Blackfeet may be seen within the park, where they add greatly to the interest of the evening campfire programs by presenting chants and ceremonial dances.

* * *

The Yellowstone National Park is the oldest and largest of our national parks. It was around a campfire in its wonderland of natural phenomena and billowing mountains that the idea of a national park, dedicated for all time to all the people, was born. This epoch-making conception of the social use of land was proposed by Cornelius Hedges, a Montana lawyer.

Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, contains the largest area of thermal activity on earth; its geysers and hot springs, together with the terraces built up by the mineral deposits, fantastic in hue and formation, have long made the area a mecca for globe-trotters. But it has other superb attractions. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, with its snowy cataract, twice the size of Niagara, has been painted by nature in a color symphony ranging in through every tone of yellow. Obsidian Cliff, a titanic exhibition of black glass, and the fossil forests, lying layer upon layer, each buried under volcanic ash, eloquently testify to the tremendous forces of nature which for uncounted eons have been at work and are still at work in this great laboratory. Yellowstone Lake is the largest body of water in North America at so high an elevation (7731 feet). The park is one of the greatest wildlife refuges on the globe—its 3471 square miles of wilderness sheltering a dozen varieties of big game, grizzly bear, bison, moose, elk, mountain sheep, and antelope—all of which species find perpetual sanctuary there.

* * *

Within a few miles of the southern boundary of Yellowstone lies the Grand Teton National Park, 150 square miles of sublime peaks and mysterious canyons, some of which even yet have not been fully explored. Alpine in truest sense, the mighty array of granite peaks rises far above timber line. Mirrored back from the surface of the lakes lying at their feet, they present a spectacle of rugged grandeur rivaled nowhere else within the national park system. Mountain climbers from all over the world match their skill every summer against the challenge of the Grand Teton and its sister peaks, Middle Teton, South Teton, and Mount Woodring, less difficult of conquest.

* * *

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, like Glacier, Yellowstone, and the Grand Teton National Parks, extends along the Continental Divide. Because of its easy accessibility from Denver, "Gateway to the West," this is nearest of all the mountain parks west of the Mississippi to the congested centers of the East and the Great Plains. Range upon range of snow-capped peaks comprise its 405 square miles, few of them less than 12,000 feet in altitude, with Longs Peak, best known and highest, 14,255 feet above sea level. Yet most of these mighty monarchs may be scaled with comparative ease.

Evidences of glacial action are so unmistakable in this park that even the amateur may read the record left behind in glacial moraines and cirques, sculptured out ages ago. Crossing the Great Divide within the park is the Trail Ridge Road, highest automobile highway in the world, reaching the unusual elevation of 12,183 feet. Another scenic highway of incomparable beauty is that which leads from the village of Estes Park on the east, up Fall River Valley to the top of Fall River Pass. This road contains 18 switchbacks, each one offering a panorama of indescribable grandeur.

* * *

Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, is the land of the prehistoric past. Perched on picturesque Mesa Verde, "The Green Table" of the Spanish Conquistadores, are ruins still in excellent state of preservation left by a race that was well advanced in culture and handicrafts when the progenitors of the Anglo-Saxons were but a few stages removed from savagery.

* * *

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, greatest example of stream erosion on earth, baffles description. Vainly have artists sought to transfer to canvas the mystery and splendor of its mile-deep gorge and its mighty peaks, rising from the canyon floor, like enchanted palaces, castles, mosques, and shapes conjured up by the genii of the Arabian Nights.

Hourly the changing lights and shadows bring out new colors and throw into relief forms previously unnoticed. Even more inspiring than its size and colorfulness is the stillness of the scene—its unreality is breathtaking. Silence becomes a universal language on the brink of the Grand Canyon! Silence that transcends speech and expresses the awe of finite man in the presence of the infinite.

Numerous interesting trips in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, are available, from airplane views into its awful depths to descents on sure-footed mules to the river bottom.

* * *

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks lie in the southern desert region of Utah. Together with Cedar Breaks National Monument, also in this region, they are administered as one unit by the National Park Service. Their colorful canyons, brilliant as a Roman sash, and spectacular rock carvings were known to the Indians and to the early Mormon settlers, but it was not until 1916 that the world at large became aware of their beauty. In Bryce Canyon the rocks of Pink Cliff attain some of the most vivid hues to be found on the earth's crust. Actually, Bryce is not a canyon but a great amphitheater, cut by water erosion into the pink and white marly limestones. Its character is aptly described by the name given the area by the Paiute Indians, which translates, "Red rocks standing like men in a bowl-shaped canyon."

* * *

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico, is like a vast underground cathedral of exquisite and unimaginable beauty. Even yet the extent of its subterranean labyrinth is not known, although many miles of its passages and vaulted chambers have been explored and further mileage is continually being conquered. Three main levels have been partially surveyed; the first 750 feet below the surface, the second 900 feet below, and still another down 1320 feet. At present, seven miles of underground corridors and immense chambers are open to visitors.

Geologists reckon that the caverns have been some 200,000,000 years in the making, carved out by the action of ground water upon the Permian limestone laid down in shallow inland seas millennia ago.

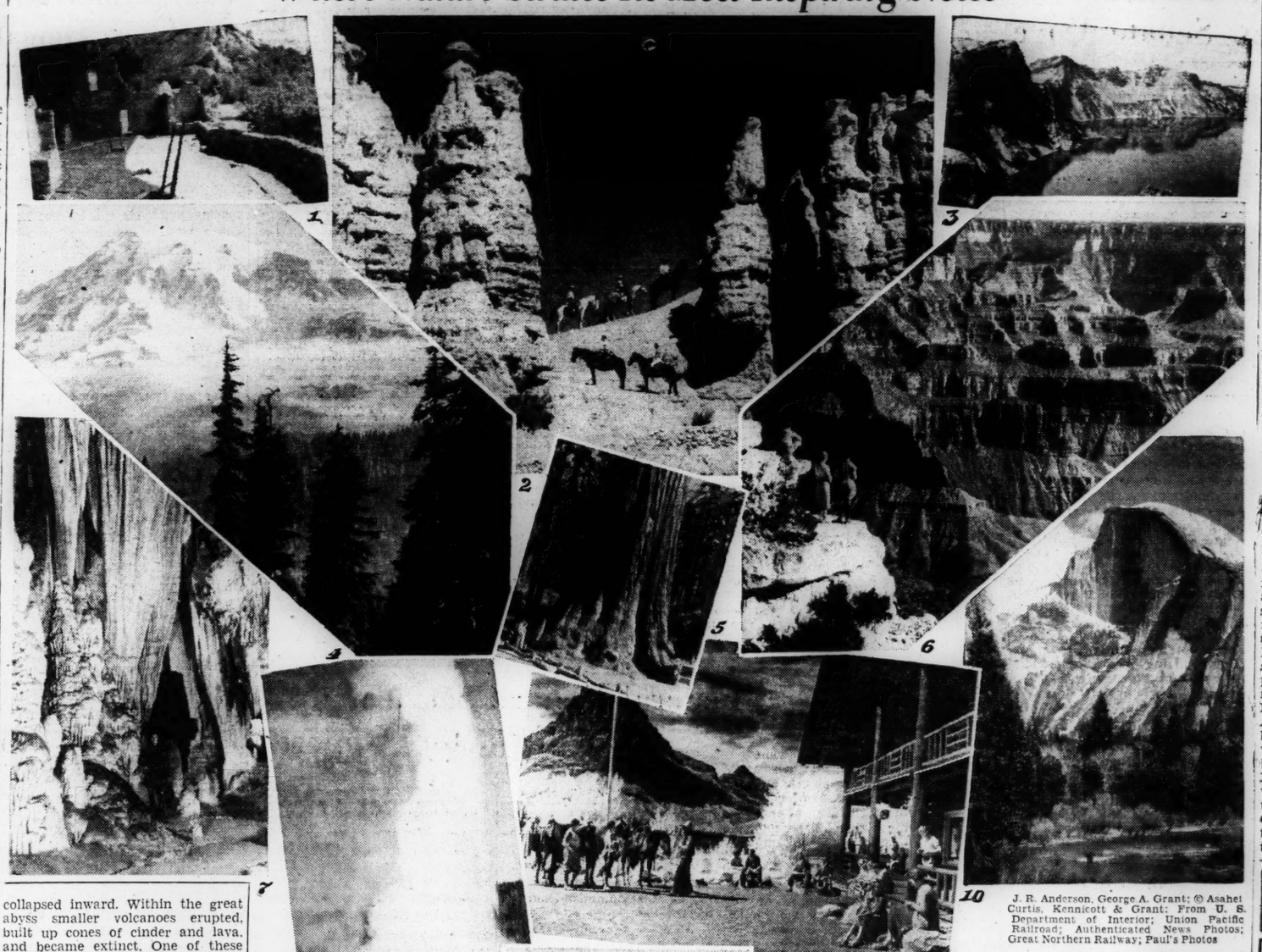
In summer, at twilight, visitors to this year-round park may behold the spectacle of the bat flights—millions of these small winged mammals, swarming out of the cavern and spiraling out into the dusk. It was, in fact, this strange phenomenon which led to the discovery of the caverns in 1901, when a cowboy, Jim White, bewildered by the sight of what appeared to be dense clouds of smoke pouring from the earth, investigated and revealed to the world one of its most stupendous wonders.

* * *

Another area segregated because of its subterranean marvels is Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota. Here a different type of formation may be seen in the series of natural tunnels and galleries hollowed out by the erosion of surface water in the limestones of the Black Hills region. Wind Cave's formations are unique. Instead of the stalactites and stalagmites, characteristic of most subterranean chambers, the formations are like delicately colored crystals, arranged in honeycomb pattern or clinging from ceilings and ledges like frostwork or popcorn.

Another novel attraction in this park is the presentation of wild life in its natural state. Here, roaming the range just as in the days before the coming of the white man doomed most of the big game to extinction, may be seen herds of bison and small groups of antelope, elk, and deer. Driving along the highway, the motorist may approach near enough to the grazing buffalo to look straight into their small, beady eyes. Such adventurous individuals are cautioned, however, not to get out of their cars, and not to go too close to any of the game animals, remembering that they are still in a wild state and cannot be treated like domestic pets.

Where Nature Strikes Its Most Inspiring Notes



J. R. Anderson, George A. Grant; © Asahel Curtis, Kennicott & Grant; From U. S. Department of Interior; Union Pacific Railroad; Authenticated News Photos; Great Northern Railway; Paul's Photos

Scenes in U. S. National Parks

1—Spence Tree House in Mesa Verde National Park.
2—Scene in Bryce Canyon National Park—a Fairyland in Vivid Colorings.
3—Crater Lake in Crater Lake National Park.
4—Mt. Rainier in Fog, Mt. Rainier National Park.
5—Base of the General Grant Tree at General Grant National Park
6—The Grand Canyon Looking From the Bright Angel Point on the North Rim.
7—Stalagmites and Onyx Drapes in Carlsbad Caverns National Park.
8—"Old Faithful" Geyser in Yellowstone National Park.
9—Two-Medicine Chalet at Glacier National Park.
10—Half Dome in Sierras With Merced River in Foreground at Yosemite National Park.
11—The Great White Throne in Zion National Park.

Prairie History Acted in Pageant At Illinois Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALESBURG, Ill., — Memories of the breaking of Illinois prairies by the pioneers, events of the Civil War, and one of the famed Lincoln-Douglas debates are visualized this week as part of the centenary celebration of Knox College.

Old Siwash, as Knox is known, believes in making the most of its first 100 years; for this is its second gala celebration this year. The first was on Lincoln's birthday, in commemoration of one of the debates which was held in 1858 on the steps of Old Main.

A dramatic tableau is part of a pageant, "A Masque of Prairie Pioneers," presented by more than 300 students and citizens of Galesburg. Enacted beside the shores of Lake Storey, it unfolds the hardships of the pioneers journeying from Whitesboro, N. Y., under the leadership of the Rev. George Washington Gale, to found a college in the prairie wilderness. A heroic Civil War nurse, of whom General Sherman said, "She outranks me," is the central figure in one episode.

The town joined in the celebration Saturday with a parade, street entertainment, balloon ascensions, fireworks, and marking of historic sites. Among the exhibitions is a scale model of the city of Galesburg, made by Earnest Elmo Calkins, an alumnus of Old Siwash, with the help of craftsmen. This model served Mr. Calkins as a help in the preparation of his book on the community and the college, "They Broke the Prairies," just published. Among the street shows presented by the Knox puppeteers, is an adventurous exploit of one of Galesburg's early citizens, Olmstead Ferris, son of one of the founders, who is known to fame as having introduced Illinois popcorn to the Court of St. James, popping it for the astonished Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

S. C. Insurance Men See Advantages In Social Security Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A better comprehension of the part insurance plays in the affairs of the average American citizen is forecast by South Carolina underwriters as a direct result of federal social security legisaltion.

Hugh T. Shockley of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, president of the Spartanburg Life Underwriters Association, said:

"It is our experience that times are again approaching normal in that we see requests for policy loans and cash surrenders far below the levels of 1932 and 1933. The experiences of the past will encourage and the returning prosperity will give opportunity for more definite and systematic saving.

"In my opinion, the benefits of the social secirity program ought to do a great deal toward assisting America to a lasting prosperity. The social security program is in line with the program of life insurance companies. Although it is to some extent revolutionary, its general effect will be to make the public more retirement-minded and will form an effective cushion for future economic disasters.

"Personally I believe the social security act a forward movement," delcared E. P. Sessions, state manager of the Union Life Insurance Company. "As to its effect on life in surance, it can only aid the work of our insurance institutions."

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Shifting of WPA Burden Seen in New Senate Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—States will have to enlarge present relief appropriations greatly if a requirement written into the $1,500,000,000 relief bill by a Senate subcommittee is allowed to stand.

This group voted to have local communities pay 40 per cent of the cost of WPA projects during the next fiscal year. At present, local contributions range from 7 per cent in New York State to 28 per cent in Idaho. No State approximates the two-fifths share called for by the committee.

The 40 per cent requirement was devised by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, as an economy move. Failing to get the subcommittee to agree to his proposal for a $500,000,000 slash in the $1,500,000,000 appropriation, he suggested the sharing proviso. Few communities, he believes, would spend their share of the money, if they were required to provide 40 per cent of the cost.

"Maximum Possible"

Communities unable to meet the 40 per cent requirement would be allowed to supply the "maximum amount possible." This would be determined by special investigation into tax resources ordered in each case by the President.

The subcommittee also added a proviso that the Works Progress Administration must keep administrative costs down to 5 per cent of the total fund. This will not trouble Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, because only about 3 per cent of federal relief funds go for administration at present.

Mr. Hopkins firmly believes states and local communities are not shirking relief responsibilities. He recently announced they are spending nearly four times as much from their own funds for relief and work programs in 1936 as they did in 1933. Expenditures for all types of relief exclusive of social security benefits, rose from $339,000,000 in 1933 to $1,245,000,000 in 1936.

The WPA is continually making surveys of tax structures and credit to see whether more of the burden can be borne locally.

One thing that has bothered many Congressmen is the seeming inequality in the division of local relief contributions. Pennsylvania, for instance, pays only about 9 per cent of the cost of the WPA program in its territory, while Ohio next door, pays 12 per cent and Indiana next door to Ohio pays 14 per cent. These variations, WPA officials hold, are necessitated by differences in local resources and in the size of the unemployment load. Under the Senate committee's plan, an attempt would be made to have as many states as possible reach the same level of contribution.

1,500,000 Being Aided

In addition to paying a share of WPA costs, local governments are, at the present, taking care of approximately 1,500,000 persons on direct relief. Some of these are classed as "unemployable"; others are employables whom the federal work program has failed to absorb. State expenditures for Social Security programs, amounting to nearly $100,000,000 last year, are expected to increase considerably as time goes on.

The Senate group agreed to keep in the relief bill a section inserted by the House denying WPA jobs to unskilled laborers who refuse to take temporary private employment at a wage similar to that they are receiving from the Government. Provision is made for their immediate reinstatement to WPA work when such employment ends through no fault of their own.

Another House amendment retained requires Mr. Hopkins to allocate the relief fund over the entire 1938 fiscal year, so there would be no need for a deficiency appropriation to tide over the last few months, as has been required the last few years.

CCC Emphasizes Job Training In Educational Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Civilian Conservation Camps all over the country will place more emphasis on job training in the future.

Without reducing attention paid to elimination of illiteracy, correction of common school deficiencies and vocational instruction in the camps, more attention will be paid hereafter to training CCC boys in practical skills so they will be ready to step into employment as experienced workmen when they leave the corps.

The jobs the boys are being trained in are those that have to be done around the camp anyway. Vocational training is offered at the camps in some 300 different types of work, but actual project training is confined to about 40 occupations. Included are: auto mechanics, blacksmithing, blasting, bridge construction, carpentry, concrete construction, cooking, diesel engine operation, forest improvement, landscaping, nursery work, road construction, stone masonry, surveying, tractor operation, tree planting, truck driving and welding.

Systematic Program

A systematic program of job training is only a recent development in the CCC. It differs from vocational instruction in that it does not lead a boy who went through only the fourth grade in school to believe he can become a journalist during the few months he is at camp. Instead it gives him enough actual experience in some line of camp work to enable him to get and hold a job after he gets out.

During the day, he learns while he works; at night he attends classes where he is taught the theory of work, why it is done, and how each individual job is related to the finished product.

In some camps, make-believe contracting companies are being set up. Plans and specifications for the job to be done are studied. Contracts are made and each enrollee assigned to a position in the "company." After the job is completed, a statement of profit and loss is made up, bills are paid and a dividend declared.

Plan Called Success

Success of the program is shown by the number of men who have obtained employment in the kind of work in which they were trained at camp. One national forest reports authentic records of members who have obtained jobs of this type. Out of a personnel of about 1400, 275 found employment in 45 different job classifications. The 10 most popular occupations were auto and tractor mechanics; carpenters and helpers, cooks, clerks, compressor operators, foremen, forest fire lookouts, stone masons, truck drivers and tractor operators.

The general CCC education program on which $12,000,000 has already been spent is in a state of uncertainty at the present time. The House has inserted a provision in the CCC bill requiring 10 hours a week to be spent in vocational education. Robert Fechner, CCC director, is against this plan because he feels the CCC program should remain "essentially a work program."

Fechner Favors Work

He says, "It is my opinion that substantial reduction in the work week in favor of placing of greater emphasis on educational matters would deprive the young men sent to the CCC camps of one of the finest educational advantages which they now obtain. I refer to the disciplinary, morale- and character-building values of labor and the inner knowledge on the part of the enrollees at the end of the day that they have done an honest day's work."

Many CCC officials feel that extension of the job-training program would solve the camp educational problem by giving enrollees practical training without attempting to turn out expert mechanics or technicians in the short time available.

'Park Your Car for a Nickel!'

Courtesy Dual Parking Meter Company

Sidewalk Meters in Bakersfield, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—Nickel-in-the-slot automatic parking meters have virtually solved the problem of where to park in this city's downtown shopping districts, according to Fred W. Nighbert, city manager.

Two hundred meters were installed and, it is said, have done away with double parking and cruising around the downtown districts looking for parking space.

The parking meters are effective from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Federal Medical Service: Plan of Doctors Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10—Recommendations for the establishment of a single department in Washington for all health and medical activities and placing at the disposal of the Administration all the facilities of organized medicine in this country were dispatched to President Roosevelt and others in official Washington by the American Medical Association, ruling body of organized materia medica, today.

The recommendations and offer of co-operation in a centralized national health service followed adoption by the House of Delegates of the association here yesterday of a report based upon a resolution presented to the association by the Medical Society of the State of New York on Monday which, in effect, favored a system of "socialized" medicine and provided for medical care of the "financially indigent."

While the New York society's resolution was not adopted in the form it was presented to the governing body of organized medicine, leading physicians attending the session of the association here said its intent had been preserved and that the action of the parent body "would open the way for a new era of co-operation between the Government and organized medicine for the mutual benefit of the medical profession and the persons in need of medical care who are now unable to obtain it because of its high cost."

Government's Concern

The report, as adopted by the House of Delegates, held with the New York society, that the health of the people was "a direct concern of the Government" and that "a national public health policy directed toward all groups of the population should be formulated."

It declined, however, to follow the New York society in favoring the naming of a commission to formulate a national health policy to be submitted to the Government. Instead, it favored an attitude of passive receptivity, preferring to leave to the national administration the job of enunciating such a policy, holding that this was of more concern to Government than to organized medicine.

The association stood ready, nevertheless, to co-operate in every way in its power should the Government ask it.

The thought of the House of Delegates was that organized medicine's view of what should be done was best expressed when it recommended the setting up of a national department of health under one head, under whom would be consolidated all the health activities of the Government.

Association's Stand

"The American Medical Association reaffirms its willingness, on receipt of direct request, to co-operate with any governmental or other qualified agency and to make available the information, observations and results of investigations, together with any facilities of the association," the report as adopted says.

The report reaffirms the stand of organized medicine against endorsement of health insurance, either voluntary or compulsory, holding that this kind of insurance would not meet the situation.

The association, which has traditionally opposed birth control, reversed its stand and indorsed such control as proper medical practice.

Lewis Seeks Aid

Claiming that he spoke for President Roosevelt, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois today asked the medical profession to co-operate in working out a plan for medical care of all those unable to pay.

Senator Lewis told the House of Delegates at a secret meeting that it was proposed to amend the Social Security Act to provide for medical care for persons coming within its provisions and for the patient to select his own physician. He asked the American Medical Association to make suggestions for suitable control over matters dealing with methods of payment for service so that it could be kept out of the realm of political appointment and maintain "the same high standards as in the past."

Senator Lewis asked to be of service to the medical profession in presenting its views to the forthcoming Washington conferences on amending social security.

U.S. Cities Are Gaining Ground In Their Demands on the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 11 — Cities throughout the country have become so articulate that in the current legislative sessions they succeeded in getting laws passed giving them more control in city financing, city planning, regulation of utilities, housing, and taxes, it is learned here at the American Municipal Association.

Although not all the cities obtained everything they were after, they were far more successful than in previous sessions in stating their cases with clarity and forcefulness and are able now to go forward on several new fronts, according to Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the American Municipal Association. Leagues of Municipalities in 41 states whose membership includes some 7000 cities have backed much of the current legislation, he said.

Many of the cities secured more power to regulate their own telephone, light, and power utilities. Some of them have gained the right to do more city planning, lay out real estate subdivisions, establish housing authorities, and bring civil service into some of their departments. Others have secured rebates on state taxes on gasoline used for city purposes.

In presenting their difficulties, as cities, the municipalities argued in many legislative sessions that provisions in state constitutions pertaining to cities no longer suffice when cities are called upon to keep up in a modern world with demands for airports, levees, improved ports, new waterworks, better sewerage disposal plants, and in extending other municipal services. But in order to go forward with some of these projects, non-home-rule cities need laws put on the state statute books authorizing them.

Must Obtain Grants

Like children who must ask permission of their parents every time they want to do this or that, cities must obtain grants from their state legislature before they can render many of the new services now demanded of them, it was pointed out by Mr. Ham in an interview. Cities are creatures of the state, he said, and are therefore dependent upon state laws and state constitutions for powers to carry on local government.

In seeking this new legislation cities have quite a different problem in their relation to the state than the states have in ther relation to the Federal Government, it was emphasized. States are sovereign but cities are not so. Like chillren who sometimes have to tug at their mother's apron strings rather insistently to obtain the permission they are seeking, cities have made emphatic demands in present sessions of state legislatures and have convinced some of them that problems of cities must be recognized in contrast to purely state problems.

Legislation regarding local regulation of utilities was widespread. A new law in Texas gives all cities and towns the right to regulate by ordinance the rates and compensation of gas, telephone, light, power or sewerage utilities. The Indiana legislature authorized Hoosier cities to fix rates for utility services under public ownership at a sufficient amount to compensate for taxes that would be fortchoming if the utility were privately owned. Cities of this state were also given permission to construct and operate swimming pools and golf courses.

Rural Electrification

The Arkansas Legislature legalized rural electrification corporations of a non-profit nature for municipalities under 2500. Kansas enacted a law limiting the use of revenue from municipally owned utilities in third class cities to plant operation, salaries and construction, any surplus to go into the general revenue fund, while Nebraska provided for the investment of surplus from municipal utility operation.

Problems of housing came up in a number of legislatures. In seven states enabling laws were passed whereby public housing authorities can be established in municipalities. Those states are Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, North Dakota, Oregon and Vermont. All cities in Nebraska and those in Maine were empowered to establish city plan commissions. Cities in Minnesota were given the authority to regulate through city plan commissions the platting of new real estate subdivisions. Municipal civil service was another subject for legislative action which came up in many state legislatures. Kansas and North Dakota enacted legislation which will permit the larger cities in these states to establish public personnel agencies. Iowa made its municipal civil service law apply to all cities of the first class. In West Virginia and Washington, cities received legislative permission to establish civil service systems in their police departments. In most of the states measures relating to police, firemen, and other municipal employee pension systems got legislative attention.

Gasoline Taxes

In almost all states, cities asked for a share or increased return of the revenues from state gasoline, motor, and liquor taxes, but their request met with approval in comparatively few cases. Washington cities, petitioning for a 20 per cent share of the net gasoline revenue, secured only an allocation of $500 per mile for maintenance of primary highways, in addition to the present distribution of $1.50 per capita. In California, the "in lieu," or property tax, on automobiles was re-enacted, raising the cities' share from 25 to 40 per cent. A new licensing act in Oklahoma raised the cities' share to 15 per cent of the revenue.

Washington cities also persuaded their legislators to return a large portion of the state liquor tax revenues, citing the fact that enforcement of liquor laws involves a substantial outlay of municipal funds. Under the new law, 50 per cent of the liquor tax will be given the cities instead of the 20 per cent formerly returned.

Many cities have petitioned state legislatures for bond authorizations. More demands are being placed on cities from year to year for the financing of such projects as barge terminals, bridges, levees, sewage improvements, airports, better port facilities, and so on, but cities have to get the legal authorization from the state legislatures to issue bonds.

Revenue bonds are sought more widely than ever before, it is found. Cities are apparently seeking these now more than the old type of general obligation bond. The latter type is paid for out of the taxing power of the city relying mainly upon real estate and personal property.

Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are paid for mainly by those who use the service, it was explained, and are more nearly like private utility bonds. If a city puts in a new water works system by floating a revenue bond, for instance, the city pays the operating costs and interest plus debt retirement from the revenuues charged to the users of the water rather than having a portion of it charged to the general tax roll.

Amelia Earhart Ends 1000-Mile Hop In African Flight

FORT LAMY, French West Africa June 11 (AP)—Amelia Earhart landed here today to complete a 1000-mile leg of her flight around the world. She set her twin-engined monoplane down at 7:55 a. m. (E. S. T.) after flying from Gao over Equatorial Africa.

GAO, French West Africa, June 11 (AP)—Amelia Earhart started today on another leg of her round-the-world flight, lifting her monoplane easily into the eastern sky and heading for Fort Lamy, about 1000 miles away in the Lake Chad country of French Equatorial Africa. She took off at 6:15 a. m., Greenwich mean time. (1:15 a. m., E. S. T.).

Arrival at Fort Lamy would put the United States airwoman back on the original course she plotted over the sparsely populated Sudan section of central Africa.

Unfavorable weather had forced her to fly to Gao, slightly north of the direct eastward route from Dakar, French Senegal, to Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, some 2200 miles from here.

Upon arrival here yesterday after a 1140-mile hop from Dakar Miss Earhart and her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, planned to fly to El Fasher, only about 500 miles from Khartoum, but weather advices caused them to choose their original goal, Fort Lamy.

From Fort Lamy there lay a desert-jungle stretch of some 1200 miles to Khartoum.

The fliers expected to spend the night at Fort Lamy before completing the trans-African journey. The flight started June 1 from Miami, Fla.

Heiress' Kidnapers Sought in 8 States

STONY BROOK, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—An intensive search for "a man and a woman in a black sedan," suspected of kidnaping Mrs. Alice McDonell Parsons, Long Island heiress, was launched today in eight eastern and middle-western states.

Federal agents for the first time labelled the disappearance of Mrs. Parsons an abduction as they sounded the call for a wide-spread search, more than 24 hours after discovery of a crudely scrawled note demanding $25,000 ransom and threatening her life for failure to pay.

Mrs. Parsons is the wife of William H. Parsons, Yale graduate and retired New York business man, who, before the eight-state police alarm was broadcast, had appealed for an opportunity to deal directly with the kidnapers for the safe return of his wife. It was believed that Mr. Parsons had the ransom money available.

Local police, it was learned, had not finally abandoned a murder theory. Federal agents, however, were believed to be working exclusively on the possibility of kidnaping, as they would have no authority in a local murder.

Richelieu Dam Project Gets Tentative Approval

MONTREAL, June 11 (AP)—The $500,000 Richelieu River dam project to maintain a minimum water level in Lake Champlain received a qualified, tentative approval today from the International Joint Commission studying it.

Endorsement was given subject to certain conditions, Commission Chairman Charles Stewart announced after yesterday's hearing, but he did not specify the conditions to be met before the Commission issues its final verdict from Ottawa in two weeks.

Roosevelt Denies Plan For Federalized Medicine; Lewis Speech Disavowed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—President Roosevelt said today that he has no legislation in mind to effect federalized medicine in the United States as advocated before the American Medical Association by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois.

The President said he had not read Senator Lewis' speech beforehand, and had only seen the headlines since. He would not comment on the text of the speech except to say that he had no federalized medicine program.

The White House stated last night that Senator Lewis was not speaking for the President in any references he may have made to specific medical plans or programs.

If it were merely a matter of voicing a desire for co-operation between the Government and the medical fraternity, it was understood that Senator Lewis may have been carrying a general good-will message from the President. His quotations from the President were intended only to cover a broad sort of greeting, and not to have reference to concrete proposals.

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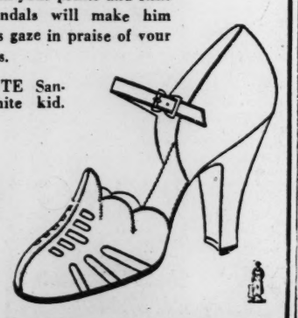

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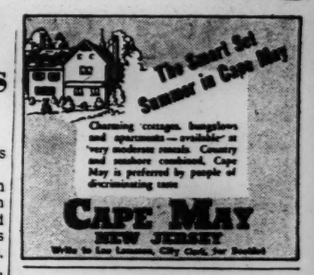

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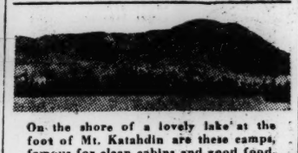

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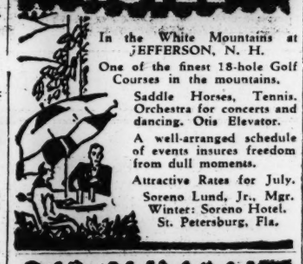

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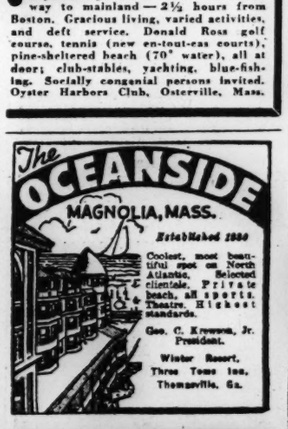

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With Monitor Newscasters

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Station KPAC in this Gulf city serves not only as local radio entertainment to Port Arthur citizens but also as an aid in a radio course given by Port Arthur College, the owner and operator.

Graduates from the radio course are serving in radiocast stations throughout the United States and as operators aboard ships touching many world ports. Increasing registrations for the radio course at Port Arthur College since its inauguration two years ago attest to its popularity and success.

Port Arthur College, operators of KPAC, was founded in 1909 by John W. Gates, a local financier and business man, and has identified itself with radio activities since its beginning. The college is said to be the only commercial school in Texas recognized as being of college rank by the state department of education. It has also been approved by the Federal Government as being eligible for all school programs issued by various Federal educational bureaus to assist high school and college work.

KPAC with Port Arthur College, an institution valued at $500,000, is endowed and is a non-profit organization. That is, the profit from tuitions or time sold over KPAC is reinvested for the benefit of students. KPAC furthermore rejects hard liquor advertising. It is also non-political and does not offer time to political committees or individuals. Religious denominations or religious programs are given free radiocasting time by KPAC.

Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are presented on Sundays over KPAC at 7:45 a. m. Gabbert Stevens, who presents the Monitor commentaries, has several degrees from Southern Methodist, and is said to have a splendid following due to his distinctive delivery of the news.

Carl Vaughan, president of Port Arthur College, is nominal head of KPAC, while Glenn Hewitt, studio manager, is in active charge of radiocasting. The station operates daytime on a frequency of 1260 kilocycles, with a power of 500 watts. In conjunction with KPAC the college also operates W5YH, an amateur shortwave station.

This is article number 87 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, June 14.

Trade Boom With America Seen by Belfast Ship Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—A trade boom between Ireland and the United States was forecast by Mr. David Morton, Belfast manager of the Anchor Steamship Line, on his return here recently after a visit to America.

Conditions in the United States had improved 100 per cent since he was there a year ago, he said. Americans were planning holidays in Ireland which would renew old business contacts and open up new trade avenues.

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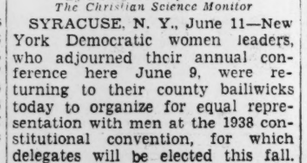

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Women Start Move For Equality At N. Y. Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11—New York Democratic women leaders, who adjourned their annual conference here June 9, were returning to their county bailiwicks today to organize for equal representation with men at the 1938 constitutional convention, for which delegates will be elected this fall. Likewise, all are pledged to qualify for jury duty in September, to demonstrate to the Legislature that women want a mandatory law for this service, instead of the permissive statute passed this year, under which any woman may claim exemption.

They also were told to go home and read strike news headlines with a "tolerant smile" after several delegates had voiced alarm that a situation of unnecessary terrorism was developing, and turned the closing session into a forum on the current labor front.

Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Representative-at-Large from New York and Democratic National Committeewoman, voiced confidence in the nation's "ability to do justice to labor, as we want it done to all our citizens," and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board and a member of New York City's Industrial Board, set up to mediate labor disputes, said she felt able to vouch there was "nothing to fear and no reason to call citizens to arms unless you want to provoke a situation."

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The many peoples of the largest country in the world are this year observing the 20th Anniversary of their October revolution. The social achievements of two decades add vital travel interest to varied scenic vistas and the impressive monuments of a long past. Travel, moreover, is made comfortable and pleasant through the services of a vast organization operating its own fine hotels and restaurants, maintaining corps of trained guide-interpreters, fleets of cars for sightseeing, and special accommodations on trains and boats for its guests. Intourist, Travel Company of the U.S.S.R., includes all these facilities on tours of 5 to 31 days duration, at basic daily rates of **$5 Third Class, $8 Tourist, $15 First Class.** These vary from short stays in the larger cities to journeys down the Volga, through the Caucasus mountain republics, and along the Black Sea Riviera to sunny Crimea and colorful Ukraine. A feature of the travel season is the Fifth Annual Soviet Theatre Festival, in Moscow, Sept. 1 to 10. Write for Map-Folder 68.

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Yankees Stop Chicago After Ten Straight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those world champion Yankees aren't letting any club push them around very much in the American League. They have experienced trouble touring the West, and seemed in danger of giving up their leadership, but at the crucial moment their power came to the surface and saved them from further embarrassment.

The Chicago White Sox had won 10 straight games before they faced the Yankees yesterday in Chicago. They were tied for first place and from the back of the grandstand it seemed almost certain that the Dykes outfit would be leading the parade by the end of the day. It was the longest winning streak of the year in the major leagues.

Still Champions

However, those Yankees are still world champions and even though they have played inconsistent baseball during the past two weeks, few doubt their right to first place. The reason for the recent decline was a batting slump, which is unusual for Gehrig and company.

Bump Hadley pitched for the Yankees yesterday. The White Sox pounding him for three runs during the first two innings, but thereafter were almost helpless before Bump's fast ball. The score was 10 to 3. Among the offensive features of the afternoon was young Tommy Henrich's double with the bases full in the fourth. Tommy also contributed a single and stolen base.

The victory left the New Yorkers in first place by the margin of a single game. The defeat dropped the White Sox to third place. Cleveland, kept idle by wet grounds, moved into second.

The Tigers tightened their grip on a first division berth by beating Philadelphia, 4 to 3. Fourth in the standing, the Bengals are only a game and a half behind the Yankees. The current junior circuit race shapes up as one of the closest in years.

The Athletics were leading the Tigers going into the ninth, but the home club staged a rally after one out that netted the tying and winning runs. Billy Rogell's single with the bases loaded was the deciding hit. Tom Bridges, although touched for 10 hits, gained his seventh mound victory of the season. His opponent was George Caster.

Huffman's Hit

Rookie Ben Huffman's two-bagger that drove home three runs in the fourth inning enabled the Browns to defeat Washington yesterday, 6 to 3. The hit came off Jimmy Deshong. Russell Van Atta was credited with the triumph, although he needed assistance from Sheriff Blake in the ninth.

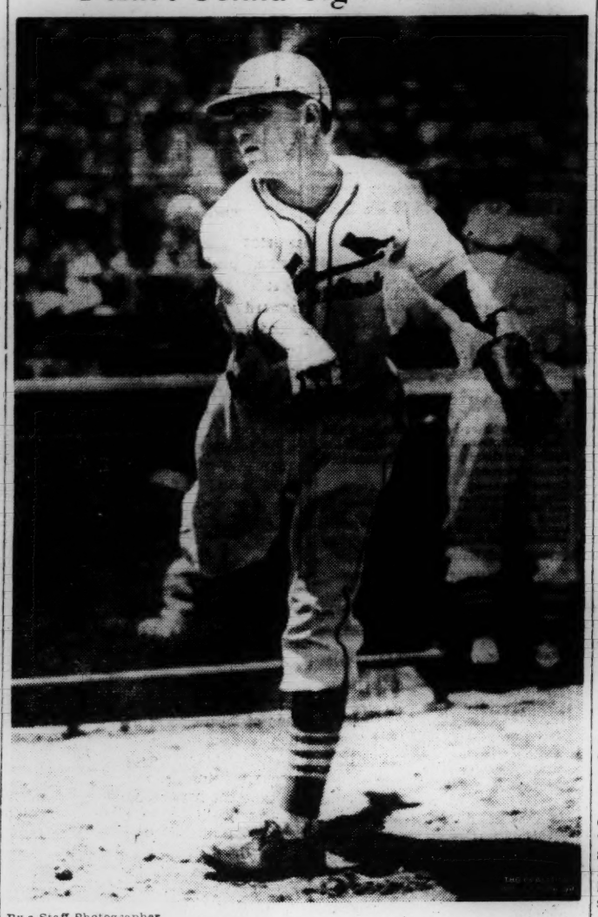
In the National League yesterday, the Cubs beat the Dodgers, 9 to 3, and crept closer to the leading Giants, who were inactive because of the weather. By winning 11 of their most recent 13 starts, including a present string of three straight, the Bruins have advanced from fourth to second place and now are within one-half game of the pace-setting Terrymen.

Bill Lee pitched against the Dodgers, keeping 10 hits well scattered. The Cubs collected 16, including two singles and a homer by Augie Galan. Bill Jurges had four singles.

Despite the fact that they outhit the Phillies, 15 to 11, the Pirates were defeated yesterday, 5 to 4. Unable to hit Bucky Walters with the bases occupied on several occasions, the Corsairs slipped deeper into third place. Lloyd Waner for Pittsburgh, and Camilli and Moore for the Phils, hit homers.

A two-run ninth-inning rally gave the Reds a 6-to-5 triumph over the Bees. A pair of Italian-American pinch hitters, Ernie Lombardi and Les Scarsella, provided the deciding punch.

'I Ain't Gonna Sign Nuthin'—'



By a Staff Photographer

Dizzy Dean, St. Louis Cardinals

This Great Star of the Gashouse Gang Is Back in Good Standing With the Baseball Public Once More, After a Questionable Period Which Included His Dusting-Off Tactics of the Giants in St. Louis About Two Weeks Ago. By Beating the New Yorkers at the Polo Grounds on Wednesday, Old Diz Re-established Himself as the Game's Outstanding Right-Handed Pitcher

Harvards Win In Two Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	Play To	R	H	PO	A	E
Dartmouth	8	4	0	77	103	287	129	24
Harvard	7	3	2	63	77	231	95	25
Yale	6	2	4	49	60	203	92	18
Penn	6	6	0	51	95	344	150	30
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	291	158	49
Princeton	4	6	2	61	87	253	109	20
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	277	128	35

Results June 10

Harvard 9, Dartmouth 8, (7 innings).
Harvard 4, Dartmouth 2 (7 innings).

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Certainly Fred Mitchell and Jeff Tesreau must have wondered if they were in the right park yesterday when the Harvards (Mitch's team) defeated the Dartmouths, 9 to 8, in the first game of the doubleheader. Harvard went on to win the second 4 to 2 and climbed into a prominent spot for the Ivy League championship.

Mitchell once managed the Chicago Cubs and Boston Braves and Tesreau's baseball fame came as a great pitcher for the Giants. Both men are versed in smart baseball and have turned out smart college teams—but yesterday, after spending hours teaching those kids baseball, the coaches must have wondered what it was all about.

Neither Harvard nor Dartmouth even looked like a ball team in that first game and here they were, supposedly battling for the league championship. Ted Bruce, Big Green pitcher who has mowed down Ivy League opponents, faced Ed Ingalls, Harvard's work-horse pitcher, in the opener—and what an exhibition!

We know they can play better ball, but the fact remains that they did not and on yesterday's showing we doubt if Harvard or Dartmouth would have much to brag about should either win the title. Without going into detail the "major league prospects" on both teams should have stayed home—they would have looked much better by being absent.

Slim Curtiss, rangy Harvard spare pitcher, really did the best job on the mound when he won the second game 4-2. Little Ben Lane, Dartmouth left-hander, was charged with defeat in both games, but only because technicalities spared Bruce of being charged in the first.

Overlooking the poor baseball and viewing the games from an exciting standpoint, the meager attendance certainly enjoyed their 55 cents' worth. There were hits and errors in abundance and an occasional good play. All the satisfaction went to Harvard and especially to those members of the team who were humiliated by the Dartmouths last year just when the Crimson seemed set to win the league title. The situation went in reverse yesterday

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 9, Providence 6.
Harvard 9, Dartmouth 8.
Harvard 4, Dartmouth 2.

Husky Oarsmen Leave Seattle For the Hudson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 11—Final examinations completed, three boatloads of Washington oarsmen have weighed anchor, bound for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to defend their three national eight-oared rowing titles at the annual Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, June 22.

The Huskies' departure was an unusually late one; but Coach Alvin Ulbrickson's decision not to leave until college was out permitted him to keep his varsity boat intact. Immediately following the California race in April, Charles Day, No. 2 man, announced he would be unable to accompany the crew to Poughkeepsie as he could not afford to miss any college work. Upon finding he could finish his work satisfactorily, Day returned to practice three weeks ago, and won back his position in the varsity shell.

So once again the eight oarsmen who swept all opposition aside last year as they won the Pacific Coast Conference championship, the I. R. A. regatta, the National sprint race, and the Olympic Games title, will be attempting to maintain their undefeated record in the varsity event at Poughkeepsie. A slight change in the personnel, however, will find John Rosencranz counting out the stroke in the coxswain's seat, replacing the graduated Bom Moch who is now freshman coach.

Ulbrickson is not making any predictions, but a time trial held last week indicates that Washington is again in a position to "sweep the Hudson" and become the first college to accomplish that feat twice in succession.

Over the three-mile course on Lake Washington, the varsity edged out the junior varsity by three quarters of a length in the exceptionally fast time of 15m. 30s. The jayvee time was only three seconds slower, while the frosh, dropping out at the two-mile mark had a 10m. 20s. effort to show. The slight advantage of a strong stern wind was conteracted by the roughness of the water.

Ulbrickson was pleased with the results of the trial, especially as the varsity finishd sitting up on their oars with something left for the added mile that will be necessary at Poughkeepsie.

Boatings for the shells, which Ulbrickson intends to use at Poughkeepsie, barring changes between now and June 22, are as follows:

Varsity—Don Hume, stroke; Joe Rantz, No. 7; George Hunt, No. 6; Capt. Jim McMillin, No. 5; John White, No. 4; Gordon Adam, No. 3; Charles Day, No. 2; Roger Morris, bow, and John Rosencranz, coxswain.

Junior varsity—Gus Eriksen, stroke; Bob Murray, No. 7; Leo Hawel, No. 6; Delos Schoch, No. 5; John Carey, No. 4; George Lund, No. 3; John York, No. 2; Norm Turay, bow, and Earl Schenck, coxswain.

Freshman—Vic Michaelson, stroke; Don Thompson, No. 7; Bob Johnson, No. 6; George Hansen, No. 5; Ralph Williams, No. 4; Bob Grunbock, No. 3; Norm Millbank, No. 2; William Dunlap, bow, and Ted Hokenstad, coxswain.

The traveling squad plans to arrive in Chicago June 14 for a workout at the Lincoln Park Rowing Club in borrowed equipment, and continue East to arrive at Poughkeepsie June 15, allowing six days' work on the river before the big race.

At Poughkeepsie, the Huskies will be quartered on the east bank of the Hudson in their own shell house, turned over to the university last year by the regatta committee of the I. R. A.

Special Match For World Championship

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, today received cabled confirmation from England of a world championship 72-hole match between Henry Cotton, crack British pro, and an American representative yet to be selected by the P. G. A. executive committee.

The contest, on a match-play basis, will be held after the United States-British Ryder Cup team matches, scheduled for Southport, England, on June 29 and 30.

Confirmation of the match from the British side came from Sir Emslie Carr, chairman of the News of the World, which is putting up a prize of £500 ($2500). The P. G. A. executive committee is expected to name the man to meet Cotton, Great Britain's leading professional and 1934 British open champion, by Sunday.

He is likely to be a member of the American Ryder Cup squad, which already includes Denny Shute and Tony Manero.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Curtain

LONDON — Today the soccer grounds of Britain are empty and silent. But the fans are neither. They are full of facts and figures and as loquacious as might be expected so near the close of a thoroughly exciting season. Which cannot really be said to be quite ended yet, since, as I write, several British clubs are still in action—abroad. Notably Charlton Athletic (runner-up in the First Division of the English League) now on tour in the United States and Canada.

Glancing back over the major events of the 1936-37 campaign we come first of all upon the English League championship, won, as you may recall, by Manchester City, which can point to the extraordinary record of having been immune from defeat since Christmas. Never previously, in its 57 years' eventful history, had this club ended up a season in top place. London sides figured prominently in the First Division tournament and at one period the first three positions presented a sort of metropolitan alphabet—A for Arsenal, B for Brentford and C for Charlton. In their order of finishing they spelled "CAB" with a space of two teams between the last two letters Charlton came very near to achieving a wonderful triple success by winning the championships of the Third, Second and First Divisions in consecutive seasons.

The other big Manchester team—the United—traveled in the opposite direction from the City and was finally ranked last but one, a situation which spells relegation to Division Two, along with the occupant of last place, Sheffield Wednesday. The places of these two in the higher class will be taken in 1937-38 by the winner and runner-up in the Second Division, Leicester City and Blackpool.

Scoring Power

The rise of Leicester has been remarkable. It got off the mark badly and hovered about near the foot of the standing. Then the services of a particularly good centerforward, John Bowers, were obtained. And from that time Leicester played like a new team. The least successful clubs in the Second Division were Bradford City and Doncaster Rovers. They will be supplanted by Stockport County, northern section winner in the Third Division, and Luton Town, victor in the southern section. The bottom Third Division pairs—Darlington and Gateshead in the north, Exeter City and Aldershot in the south—will be retired from the league and obliged to seek reelection in competition with any other clubs which may wish to come in.

There was an intensely keen race for the honor of being the champion goal-scorer. The result was a deadheat between two Third Division stars—E. Harston of Mansfield, in the north, and J. Payne of Luton, in the south. Each put the ball into the net 55 times. Then came Bowers, to whom I have already alluded, with a total of 45. The most accurate sharpshooter in the First Division was F. Steele of Stoke City, who had a bag of 33. All these men are centerforwards.

Across the border, the Glasgow Rangers regained the Scottish League championship from their great rivals, Glasgow Celtic, and so registered their twenty-second success in the competition since it was instituted in 1890-91.

These league tournaments are the acid test of Soccer capability. For they set a premium on consistency of skill. But for sheer, concentrated thrill you have to hand it to the cup competitions, chief of which is that for the Football Association Challenge Cup, won this year by Sunderland.

Cup-ties are hit-or-miss affairs, a matter of form on the day. There is no chance of recovery from failure, as there is in the league. Class tells, as a rule, it is true. But its telling is gay with travesties of the form book. Little clubs, with microscopic wage bills, may lay low giants whose teams have cost a prince's ransom, and, at every stage, "anything may happen."

What happened in the 1937 final was that Sunderland defeated Preston North End by 3 goals to 1 after being a goal behind at half time. The Sunderland club, formed in 1880 from a team of Sunday school teachers, has earned great fame in Soccer, but until this year it had never succeeded in winning "T'Coop." Capturing the league championship and the cup in successive seasons, as Sunderland has done, is a record to be proud of.

Both teams in the cup final included a number of Scottish footballers, and at times, dsspite the effect of the great occasion, we saw some typical Scottish play, with subtlety substituted for mere speed, the ball kept neatly on the ground and largely made to do its own work.

One of the sensations of the tournament was the advance into the semifinal round of Millwall, a London side operating in the Southern Section of the league's Third Division. The gay adventurers were then narrowly defeated by Sunderland.

Amateurs Overshadowed

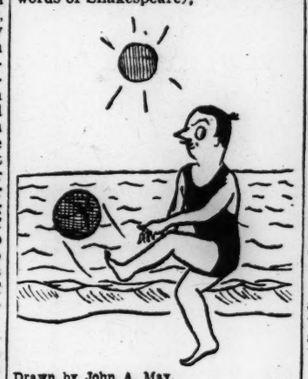
The rise of professional soccer into a great public entertainment has involved the fall of the amateur game into the shadows. Soccer is played less than formerly in the schools, and, as a consequence, its prestige has suffered at the universities; while the field of talent, generally, has been sadly reduced. The outstanding event on the unpaid side of the sport is the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup, won this year by Dulwich Hamlet.

Affairs in amateur soccer are modeled after the professional pattern, and that is hardly to be wondered at, since the game is governed almost entirely by representatives of the professional clubs. Amateurs outnumber professionals by many hundreds to one. But they are, so to speak, the chorus. The principals, in the foreground all the time, are the "pros."

And now—since we seem to have gone all theatrical—a word about the audience. What an audience! Believe it or not, 25,000,000 spectators planked down their good money at the box office to witness the drama of the English League and Football Association Cup tournaments.

I have told you about the salient episodes that developed as the plot unfolded. Add to that the epilogue, the traveling of certain British teams to play overseas at the close of eight arduous months at home, and you will see that professional soccer stars do well and truly earn their "close season" rest. Which is a brief one, anyway, as the first rehearsal for the next production is called for mid-August. Only for the next 10 weeks or so, therefore, can the players and the payers reflect that,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says, (in the words of Shakespeare),



Drawn by John A. May.

"Our scene is altered from a serious thing."

Japan Will Spend Over $4,350,000 On Summer Games

WARSAW, June 11 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee adjourned its sessions today without setting a date for the winter games of 1940.

This will be decided at the I. O. C.'s next meeting in Cairo in 1938. Japan, the host nation, favors February, but European nations would prefer a later date. Warner Klingenberger, technical adviser for the Berlin games in 1936, will leave for Tokyo at once to act in a similar capacity for the 1940 games.

Japan, its delegates said, will spend 15,000,000 yen ($4,350,000) on the summer games; 20,000,000 yen ($5,80,000) on railway and traffic improvement, and 8,000,000 yen ($2,320,000) on radio and advertising.

The committee failed to discuss a proposed minimum age for women participants; but a private pool indicated most members believe competitors younger than 15 should not be permitted to enter.

Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, expressed satisfaction over the results of the Warsaw meeting.

"We Americans are especially glad that gymnastic instructors except in elementary schools are barred from the games," he said. "We care tremendously about pure amateurism. There was much criticism at Los Angeles in 1932 because certain events were won by paid instructors.

"We also are gratified that the American protest against holding the summer games in October was upheld. If that date had been set our college athletes would not have been able to go to Japan. The end of August and beginning of September suits us.

"We likewise are glad the I. O. C. agreed to study the trend toward nationalization of sports for political purposes. While we Americans are happy to see the increasing interest of many nations in sports, we believe, and the I. O. C. agreed, that sports should be advanced governmentally only from the cultural side.

"We also deem it unwise from a sport as well as social viewpoint for young athletes to live at government expense for months, doing nothing but sports."

Handball and canoeing will be recognized as regular Olympic events in 1940 provided at least five nations enter in each sport. Baseball and judo will be demonstration events.

Tuckey Beats Surface

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—C. R. D. Tuckey, British Davis Cup player, eliminated Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—3, 6—3, in the semifinal round of the Beckenham tournament today. Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish star who has beaten both Helen Jacobs and Alice Marble this season, reached the women's finals with a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Nancy Lyle of England. Miss Marble qualified for the finals, beating Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King of England, 6—4, 6—3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	35	11	.761
Montreal	26	17	.605
Buffalo	25	19	.568
Toronto	24	24	.500
Syracuse	23	22	.511
Rochester	19	26	.422
Jersey City	14	27	.341
Baltimore	11	31	.262

Results June 10

Buffalo 7, Toronto 5.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 2.
Newark at Baltimore (postponed). (Only games scheduled.)

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	28	21	.571
Minneapolis	29	22	.569
Milwaukee	27	21	.563
Indianapolis	23	23	.500
Columbus	24	26	.480
Louisville	21	25	.457
Kansas City	17	23	.425
St. Paul	19	27	.413

Results June 10

Toledo 6, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 7.
Indianapolis 11, Milwaukee 4.
Louisville at Kansas City (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	44	25	.638
Sacramento	43	26	.623
San Diego	38	33	.535
Los Angeles	38	31	.537
Portland	32	34	.485
Seattle	32	35	.478
Oakland	26	44	.371
Missions	23	46	.333

Results June 10

San Diego 3, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 5, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 10, Portland 9.

Brooklyn and Giants Trade

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today traded Tom Baker, 22-year old right hander, to the New York Giants for Fred Fitzsimmons, veteran hurler, and a sum of money not announced.

Snead and Shute Tie for the Lead In U.S. Open Golf

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., June 11 (AP)—As the climax to an unexpected shellacking administered to old man par yesterday at the very outset of the battle of Oakland Hills, slim Denny Shute of Boston, the two-time National P. G. A. titleholder, shot his way through the stretch to tie slammin' Sam Snead, West Virginia freshman pro sensation, for the first round lead in the United States open golf championship.

Shute, who has held most every major honor in golf at the age of 32 except the national open crown, bagged a birdie on the home hole with an 11-foot putt to match the three under par 69 that Snead had posted a short time before as the consequence of an eagle 3 on the eighteenth.

Two shot-making products of old West Virginia, where Shute got his early golf experience and where the 24-year-old Snead now represents White Sulphur Springs, thus took over the pace-making role during a wild opening day scramble that saw 20 of the 156 starters equal or surpass par, a flock of "dark horses" running wild through the bunkered field, and the defending champion, Tony Manero, trailing by seven shots with an erratic 76.

Snead and Shute enjoyed only a slender one-stroke lead over a quintet of rivals in this super-heated scoring tussle but they came through to the top by the hard route.

Last Holes in Five Under Par

Two over par after four holes and obviously nervous, Snead pulled himself together so successfully that he negotiated the last 14 holes in five under par.

A gallery of nearly 2000 spectators gave Snead a terrific ovation as he got home with a drive and No. 4 wood on the 537-yard 18th hole and tapped down the four-foot putt he needed for an eagle 3 and the 69 that broke a long-standing deadlock in the pace-making class.

Hardly had the tumult subsided before Shute came striding to the finish. Denny just missed a birdie on the short 17th, but got down his putt for the fifth birdie of his round on the last hole. The leaders each went out in 35 and back in 34. Their totals set a new competitive record for Oakland Hills, which has been slightly revised and lengthened since the home pro, Al Watrous, hung up the old low mark of 63.

Snead's dazzling finish under pressure shook off his playing companion, Omaha's Johnny Goodman, 1933 open champion, who joined two other amateur sensations in a five-way tie for third place at 70.

Goodman led Snead right up to the wire, but his one-stroke margin was wiped out as the Nebraskan took a regulation five on the last green.

Scoring Honors

Goodman shared scoring honors with two of the day's long shot surprises, sprung by "Trailer Bill" Holt, the Syracuse (N. Y.) automobile salesman, and 21-year-old Frankie Strafaci of Brooklyn, public links champion of 1935. These simon-pures joined big Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, and Frank Walsh of Chicago, a pair of professional cracks, at the 70 mark with Goodman.

Right on the heels of the front runners, well situated for a spurt in the second 18-hole round that's scheduled tomorrow before the field is cut to the low 60 for Saturday's double-header finale, were four professional sharpshooters. Two choices, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., and Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, shared the sub-par 71 bracket with Mike Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., and Fred Morrison of Pasadena, Calif.

Putting Streaks

Turnesa enjoyed one of the best putting streaks of the day, using only 27 strokes on the 18 greens.

So closely was the field bunched at the quarter pole in this 72-hole golfing derby, with more than 40 players within five shots of each other, that it was obvious anything can happen and probably will, during the next two days. Even the champion, Manero, was not entirely downhearted, despite his position in the ruck, with more than 50 competitors in front of him.

"I was four shots back last year and won by two," said Tony. "So what's the matter with making up a seven-shot deficit this year? Don't count me out yet."

Except for Tommy Armour, Chicago's "Silver Scot" who quickly dissipated his chances with a first round 78, all the favorites were still very much in the contention.

Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago, 1936 runner-up, occupied a threatening spot at 72, where his par-equaling company included Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., Ted Longworth of Portland, Ore., Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich., Pat Sawyer of Minneapolis and two amateur stars, Utah's Ed Kingsley and Michigan's Charley Kocsis, current intercollegiate champion.

Four shots away, at 73, was Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., who couldn't quite find his putting touch but nevertheless kept a safe lead in the side-show struggle, among a selected professional group, for the remaining four Ryder cup team berths. At the halfway mark of the scoring test in this competition, taking in the two qualifying rounds of the P. G. A. tournament, Nelson has a total of 212, giving him a three-shot lead over Ed Dudley, his nearest rival, with Sam Snead third at 216.

Goodman was the only ex-champion among the first 20 after the day's firing ceased. Eight other former open title holders ranged from Willie MacFarlane's 73 to Armour's and Gene Sarazen's 78. Sam Parks Jr., and Johnny Farrell each posted 74's, Billy Burke a 75 and Olin Dutra a 76, along with Manero.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	17	.605
Cleveland	24	17	.585
Chicago	25	18	.581
Detroit	24	20	.545
Boston	19	19	.500
Washington	19	25	.432
Philadelphia	16	25	.390
St. Louis	14	28	.333

Results June 10

New York 10, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 6, Washington 3.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
Boston at Cleveland postponed.

Trend Toward Shorter Races

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Is the four-mile race for eight-oared crews too long? That is the question that is agitating the minds of college oarsmen and officials alike, as the crews gather at Poughkeepsie and New London for the climax of the rowing season.

For many seasons at the start of the two long series between the members and invited guests of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, and the New London classic between Yale and Harvard, the crews participating were devoting their entire attention to preparation for the longer races, and any preliminary skirmishes at shorter distances were merely opportunities to give the coaches a chance to correct errors which might have developed unnoticed during the practice season. The big race was the sole aim.

Short Races Tried

Occasionally, for special reasons, such as shifts to Saratoga Lake and Cayuga Lake, the varsity race was shortened, and for a brief period following the World War even Poughkeepsie saw the regatta cut down to three miles. But Yale and Harvard still clung to the longer distance, and finally the stewards of the intercollegiates decided to go back to the old distance.

But the present decade has seen an altogether different state of affairs. Now almost every Saturday from the earliest days of spring sees one or more races at shorter distances, real battles for supremacy, not merely practice rows, with trophies rivaling in value and importance the original cups. More and more institutions of learning are devoting themselves to developing crews to participate in the sprints, without any intention to take part in the longer races. The Carnegie Cup races, the annual battle between Navy and Columbia, the Blackwell Cup event, and the Adams Cup contests, as well as the older Henley races on the Schuylkill have assumed an importance far beyond their old-time value, so that only two races out of several dozen cling to the four-mile course.

Main Moving Force

Princeton is the main moving force for the innovation. Right from the time when Andrew Carnegie financed the flooding of the meadows bordering on the Millstone River to give the institution an artificial lake, the oarsmen of the New Jersey institution, under the leadership of their department of physical education, laid down the law that they have since urged so strenuously, that short races were the only right type of races, and that three miles should be the absolute limit, with two miles still more reasonable. The Schuylkill authorities were also strongly in favor of the shorter races, but the membership of the University of Pennsylvania in the Intercollegiate Regatta Association, with its supposed obligation to compete in its regatta, held back the tide toward the shorter races.

But now the flood of new crews, as college after college began to take to the water, has set a new tide toward the so-called sprint races, and Pennsylvania has taken the plunge, when its management declared at the beginning of its present season that none of its crews would participate in the Poughkeepsie event, and came out definitely in favor of more and better short races, as affording a real test of skill, rather than endurance. So, for the first time since the inauguration of the regatta, way back in 1897, the Red and Blue oarsmen will not swing their sweeps over the four-mile course from Krum Elbow under the bridges.

New Crews Help

Another element that has also had its effect is the development of short-distance rowing on many other courses as such colleges as Rutgers on the Raritan, Marietta on the Ohio, Manhattan on the Harlem, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have begun to develop crews, and stage their own short races. Technology made an attempt to participate in the longer race regatta at first, but now has given it up, while the others are all strong for the shorter courses.

The development of lightweight crews has also tended to make shorter races popular, and now that a general regatta for the 150-pounders has been arranged, affording an opportunity for those previously barred by lack of weight to represent their colleges, the tendency away from long contests has received still another impetus.

So the officials are now confronted with a problem which will naturally become more acute as the sprint races assume more prominent positions, and are deeply concerned, so that another year may see the course at Poughkeepsie cut down, or rearranged to allow shorter races and more participants.

Miss Anderson Wins

TURNBERRY, Scotland, June 11 (AP)—Jessie Anderson, 22-year-old star from Perth, won the British Women's Golf Championship today, defeating her Scotch compatriot, Doris Park, 6 and 4 in the 36-hole final round.

Miss Anderson succeeds Pamela Barton of England as British champion. Miss Barton, who holds the American championship, was eliminated this year in the third round by Mrs. Helen Holm who herself was put out in the fourth round by Miss Anderson.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	18	.617
Chicago	28	18	.609
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Boston	20	24	.455
Brooklyn	19	23	.452
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
Cincinnati	16	29	.356

Results June 10

Cincinnati 6, Boston 5.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 3.
Only games.

Roton Signs With Eagles

AUBURN, Ala., June 11 (AP)—Herbert Roton, Auburn's mainstay at the tackle position for the last three years, has signed a contract to play professional football with the Philadelphia Eagles next season.

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You Never Know All

WHEN Mr. Maploony works on the night shift in the Government Printing Office, I see more of him, since he sleeps in the morning and comes out to finish his nap on foot with me in the afternoon. Out of sympathy for his truncated slumbers, I am glad to gravitate with him to the most slumbrous part of Washington, the providential expanse of grass and trees beside the Tidal Basin. There we are safe from the most vindictive taxi-drivers, their noises and lights, and can again remember that, after all, the world was not created for the sole benefit of the police department.

"I was talking to one of those wild young fellows down here yesterday," Mr. Maploony said, one calm May afternoon. "The kind you read about in the paper. The kind that does the most reprehensible sort of things with the greatest pleasure. A godsend, I should say, to a clergyman out of texts. One could use him over and over. And what do you suppose he asked me?"

"For a quarter," I suggested.

"He asked me if I had read 'The Waves,' by Virginia Woolf," Mr. Maploony replied pleasedly.

"And I suppose you then engaged in an afternoon of literary criticism," I said.

* * *

"No. He HADN'T read it, either," Mr. Maploony said. "But a friend had told him that he should and he was asking my advice. It just proves that you never can tell what goes on. You never know all about a person. This fellow was the unlikeliest chap, at first glance anyway, ever to have heard of a person who had heard of Virginia Woolf. He took his relaxation at parties of the most dissipated kind. And yet, when he mentioned 'The Waves' and I took a closer look at him, I could see that there was something to him, something nice in his face. He's ambitious, in a detached and casual way. He's a ground mechanic who wants to be a rivet-catcher, you know, something higher up. I'm going to see more of him."

"Really, Maploony," I said, "you should be a swan-herder, and where the swans are guaranteed, instead of having to rely on your intuition for picking them out. What became of that disreputable fellow whom you mistook for Whistler?"

"I only said he could draw," Mr. Maploony retorted. "And he can, too. The agency I sent him to got him a job. In advertising. In Roy's case it may be a little harder to find someone who employs rivet-catchers, but they must exist. And if he develops more of an emotional urgency for rivet-catching than for dissipation, it may help. But don't you think it's interesting, finding out something totally unexpected like that? It's more exciting than going to Africa."

* * *

I GLANCED AT the unimpressive clerk beside me and was reminded of the unsuspected facets of his nature that he had divulged from time to time. And now he was about to reveal another. He drew a thin book from his pocket, a book lacking front cover and title page, and held it out, saying: "See what I found! Ten cents, at that second-hand shop on K Street."

"I didn't know you were interested in poetry," I said, trying not to show my surprise.

"I'm not. Not much, anyway," he said. "Not in the new poetry that gets printed. It's too much like the new music, very intellectual no doubt, but with the music omitted. The poems I see haven't as much tone, I guess you'd call it, as that chap Roy I mentioned. He at least makes you feel. People write them out of their heads, I suppose. You can tell they've been sitting at a desk and all the latest periodicals around them. Poems ought to be more like that tree there, that elm. It makes you feel tree. *It* wasn't made for the last line. You don't say: How original! How new! How different! It's just beautiful, and it carries your eye up and comforts it with the grace and the green. And another thing,—that tree doesn't grow to prove that socialism is better than capitalism, or vice versa. It may grow to the right or to the left, because the prevailing wind blows that way. But it doesn't boast about it or lash out at that spruce there for growing straight."

* * *

"YOU SHOULD DO a little poetry criticism in your off hours, Maploony," I said. "You'd empty the magazines in no time."

But he was turning the pages of the book, unhearing. "Listen to this," he said. "It's from a cycle called 'Admonitions.' The first poem is:

ADMONITION TO A BROOK

You hurry, loosed like a colt with glistening flanks,
You sparkle with delight,
You evade the advising rocks and nip at your banks,
You take the sun as if there were never a night.

I suppose you cannot have heard of the waiting past,
Brooklet, rivulet, river,
And how you will bear it all to the sea at last
Nothing, my clear, is left behind forever.

Mr. Maploony looked up, waiting for me to say something.

"The brook seems to have run off with the meter," I said. "Would it have been better if the poet had injected a little meaning into his lines?"

"Meaning!" repeated Mr. Maploony, heatedly for him. "Could any clergyman have preached a better sermon *on* my friend Roy than this poem preaches *to* him? It means so much that I was afraid to read it to him. But, see if you like this one better. It's called:

ADMONITION TO LOOK UNDER

We think of the peaceful pines and the proud pines making
Their tall victorious shelters against the wind;
We never think of the needles, shaken, shaking
Till the ground thickens as the limbs are thinned

"That's a little better," I said when Mr Maploony waited. "The tall victorious Empire State Building, as it were, and the forgotten rivet-catchers. A proletarian poem."

"You don't seem very appreciative," Mr. Maploony said. "I'll only read one more. It's called simply:

ADMONITION

Hill folk come up hard and slow
Like white pine in a cleft;
In a race with poplar, as poplars grow
White pine gets left.

Hill folk are held back, year by year,
They know the pinch of duty,
But their roots grip deep and at last they rear
Full seventy feet of beauty.

I hesitated to comment; after all, it was embarrassing, so I said: "Who is the poet admonishing in that, do you suppose?"

* * *

"THE PEOPLE WHO imagine that they can get along without roots, of course," Mr. Maploony replied. "These ready movers, these apartment-dwellers, duty-dodgers, aspen-hearted people. People like that brook who 'evade the advising rock. People like Roy—"

"About whom you did not know all," I interrupted, smiling.

"Yes, that's true I forgot," Mr Maploony said. 'One must not be too sweeping."

"By the way," I asked, "are you—would you like me to sign that book, or give you a new copy, if I can find one?"

Mr. Maploony's surprise was a reward. "You?" he asked, his eyes widening. "Did you write those poems? Really?"

"One never knows all," I told him.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Bernheim Jeune

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS: *A Painting by le Douanier Rousseau*

HENRI ROUSSEAU is universally known as the "Douanier Rousseau," on account of his being a *douanier*, or custom house officer, at one of the Paris bridges over the Seine. At this time he spent his Sundays in painting for his own pleasure, or for the amusement of his neighbors with whom he sometimes went to the near-by parks or to the gardens of the fortifications.

Here he would introduce his friends into his landscapes, often deliberately painting their features in shadow, thus giving the impression of a full face silhouette. Such details as faces seemed to him as unnecessary as they do to a child. The leaves of the trees and the blades of grass, however, were carefully traced. The exotic foliage of these landscapes, painted in the parks and gardens of Paris, of which the "Fortifications" is a good example, shows the influence of the tropics which he had seen while serving with the French army in Mexico.

This self-taught artist had an elementary conception of landscapes, with an intuitive knowledge of technique and an instinct for color. His trees and grass were always a gay green, his clouds pearly white and his skies translucent blue. He knew how to give depth, air and light to his paintings in which the outstanding qualities are sincerity, quaintness and naïvete.

In 1884 Rousseau left the Customs and it was then that his real artistic career began. At last he had the leisure to indulge his love for painting. These pictures he would load on a push cart and take to the various exhibitions, where they were invariably refused. Finally the Salon des Independants, in 1886, hung one of his pictures and in 1905 the Salon d'Automne accepted one. Recently the Louvre bought one of his landscapes. There have always been more people who laughed at Rousseau than who admired him, but, as one art critic has said: "You are no philistine if you laugh at the paintings of Henri Rousseau, because the laughter is either of pure delight that anyone could see life in terms so innocent and simple; or of a more important inner joy in such completeness of design, such startling beauty of color." Those who admired compared him to the primitives for whom painting was a language and who possessed in an extraordinary degree the decorative sense.

What Is True Love?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poet Shelley has said:

"One word is too often profaned,
For me to profane it."

He was referring to the word "love," and his sentiment is only too understandable. How many of us know what true love is? The world's great philanthropists, such as Florence Nightingale, who left her home and friends to do notable work among the soldiers in the Crimea; such as William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, who was unable to sleep in peace, knowing that so many men and women were homeless and shelterless, until he had done all he could to help them—people such as these have known something of love. The greatest exponent of love that men have ever seen was, of course, Christ Jesus, who came to give a tempest-tossed world the truest example of what love lived can achieve here on earth.

In our own day Mary Baker Eddy has given the world an example of a life of love which should inspire mankind with some comprehension of true love. Proceeding from the Biblical assurance that God is Love, she has shown us that only what is spiritual and Godlike can be dignified with the name of love—the reflection of divine Love, which is God.

Speaking of that which is mistakenly called love, she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250): "By what strange perversity is the best become the most abused,—either as a quality or as an entity? Mortals misrepresent and miscall affection; they make it what it is not, and doubt what it is." Then, speaking of the true love which is of God, she says (*ibid.*, p. 312): "Love is consistent, uniform, sympathetic, self-sacrificing, unutterably kind; even that which lays all upon the altar, and, speechless and alone, bears all burdens, suffers all inflictions, endures all piercing for the sake of others, and for the kingdom of heaven's sake."

The mother who watches over her child is manifesting love only as her care is the expression of unselfed devotion. Unless true unselfishness is guiding her, her so-called love may become a burden to her child. Much of it may be merely the expression of her fears, or of her pride. The Apostle John tells us (I John 4:18), "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

A mother who was a student of Christian Science was devoted to her child. Her love, however, included a great deal of fear, so that the child seemed frequently to be ailing. On one occasion the baby was taken with some so-called children's complaint, and at first did not appear to respond to Christian Science treatment. She continued to be drowsy and unlike herself, and the mother was told by someone versed in medical knowledge that the child was seriously ill. Later, the mother told the practitioner who was helping the child, that during the time the child appeared to be so sick she herself had been healed of fear. Needless to say in a very short time the baby was perfectly well. This mother had gained a better understanding of the fact that God is Love, and her love for her child being purified, she became less fearful through her reliance on God's power to heal and to save.

It is only as we gain more understanding of God, Spirit, that we see what true love is. Many people mistake a desire for human power for love. They wish to control every action of the one they think they love. This possessive sense of love is very far from true love. Paul saw this when he said (Am. Rev. Ver., I Corinthians 13:4-5), "Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked."

When we can measure our sense of love against Paul's definition and find that in some degree it agrees with that definition, then we are on our way to prove that we understand a little of what it means to love truly and scientifically. When we are selfish in our demands on our friends, or fearful of losing their affection and regard, we are not loving unselfishly.

"Love seeketh not her own"! What a wonderful phrase! How much needless sorrow and contention would be saved if we would only remember these words of Paul! If we seek love for our own selfish reasons, we shall inevitably be disappointed; but if we go out into the world determined to love by reflecting Love, God, then we shall be blessed wherever we go, or with whomsoever we find ourselves. God is present to guide our affections aright, and to bring us a clearer understanding of Himself and of that "love" which "thinketh no evil," because Love knows nothing unlike itself.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Hvad er sand Kærlighed?

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DIGTEREN Shelley har sagt:

"Eet Ord for ofte skændet er,
Til jeg det skænde vilde."

Han sigtede til Ordet "Kærlighed", og man forstaar kun altfor godt hans Indstilling. Hvor mange af os ved, hvad sand Kærlighed er. Verdens store Velgørere, f. Eks. Florence Nightingale, som forlod Hjem og Venner for sin berømmelige Gerning blandt Soldaterne paa Krim; og William Booth, Grundlæggeren af Frelsens Hær, som ikke kunde sove roligt i Bevidstheden om, at saa mange Mænd og Kvinder var hjemløse og uden Tag over Hovedet, førend han havde gjort alt, der stod i hans Magt, for at hjælpe dem—saadanne Mennesker har vidst, hvad Kærlighed er. Den største Kærlighedens Udøver, som Mennesker nogensinde har set, var visselig Kristus Jesus, som kom for at give en stormomtumlet Verden det mest ægte Eksempel paa, hvad et Liv i Kærlighed kan udrette her paa Jorden.

I vore Dage har Mary Baker Eddy vist Verden et Eksempel paa et Liv i Kærlighed, som burde bibringe Menneskeheden et vist Begreb om sand Kærlighed. Ud fra den bibelske Fortrøstning, at Gud er Kærlighed, har hun vist os, at kun hvad der er aandeligt og Gud-ligt, kan værdiges at bære Navn af Kærlighed—Genspejlingen af guddommelig Kærlighed, som er Gud.

Paa Side 250 i *Miscellaneous Writings* taler hun om, hvad der misforstaaet kaldes Kærlighed, og siger: "Ved hvilken besynderlig Fordrejelse er ikke det bedste blevet det mest misbrugte,—baade som Egenskab og som Væsen? De dødelige forvansker Kærlighed og giver den et falsk Navn; de gør den til noget, den ikke er, og er uvidende om, hvad den er." Om sand Kærlighed, som kommer fra Gud, siger hun (*ibid.*, S. 312): "Kærlighed er urokkelig, uforanderlig, forstaaende, selvopofrende, usigelig mild; den ofrer alt, og uden Ord og ene bærer den alle Byrder, taaler alle Lidelser, udstaar alle Plager for andres Skyld og for Himmeriges Rige."

Moderen, som vaager over sit Barn, aabenbarer kun Kærlighed, for saa vidt hendes Omsorg er Udtryk for uselvisk Opofrelse. Medmindre hun ledes af sand Uselviskhed, kan hendes saakaldte Kærlighed blive en Byrde for hendes Barn. En stor Del deraf er maaske blot og bart Udtryk for hendes Frygt eller maaske for Stolthed. Apostelen Johannes siger (Johannes's første Brev 4:18): "Frygt er ikke i Kærligheden, men den fuldkomne Kærlighed driver Frygten ud."

En Moder, der studerede Kristen Videnskab, elskede sit Barn. Hendes Kærlighed indeholdt imidlertid en hel Del Frygt, og Barnet syntes derfor ofte sygeligt. En Dag blev Barnet angrebet af en af de saakaldte Børnesygdomme, og til en Begyndelse viste det sig ulmodtageligt for Kristen Videnskabs Behandling. Barnet laa hen i en Døs og lignede ikke sig selv, og et Menneske, der var vel bevandret i medicinsk Kundskab, fortalte Moderen, at Barnet var alvorlig sygt. Senere fortalte Moderen den Praktiserende, der hjalp Barnet, at hun, netop mens Barnet syntes at være saa alvorlig sygt, selv var blevet helbredt for Frygt. Det behøver næppe at tilføjes, at Barnet kort efter var fuldkommen rask. Denne Moder var naaet frem til en større Forstaaelse af den Sandhed, at Gud er Kærlighed, og da hendes Kærlighed til Barnet blev renere, formindskedes hendes Frygt, fordi hun nu stolede paa Guds Magt til at helbrede og frelse.

Først naar vi naar frem til en større Forstaaelse af Gud, Aand, ser vi, hvad sand Kærlighed er. Mange Mennesker forveksler Ønsket om menneskelig Magt med Kærlighed. De ønsker at bestemme over hver Handling, der foretages af den, de mener at elske. Denne Kærlighedens Besiddelsestrang er langt borte fra sand Kærlighed. Det var, hvad Paulus forstod, da han sagde (Første Brev til Korinthierne 13:4, 5): "Kærligheden er langmodig, er velvillig; Kærligheden bærer ikke Nid; Kærligheden praler ikke, opblæses ikke, gør intet usømmeligt, søger ikke sit eget, forbitres ikke."

Naar vi kan maale vor Følelse af Kærlighed med Pauli Definition og se, at den i nogen Grad stemmer med denne Definition, da er vi paa Vejen til at kunne bevise, at vi forstaar en lille Del af, hvad det vil sige at elske sandt og videnskabeligt. Naar vi er selviske i, hvad vi forlanger af vore Venner, eller frygter for at miste deres Kærlighed og Hengivenhed, elsker vi ikke uselvisk.

"Kærligheden søger ikke sit eget!" Hvilket vidunderligt Ord! Hvor megen unødvendig Sorg og Strid kunde ikke spares, om vi blot vilde huske paa disse Ord fra Paulus! Hvis vi søger Kærligheden ud fra vore egne selviske Motiver, vil vi uundgaaeligt høste Skuffelser; men gaar vi ud i Verden bestemt paa at elske ved at genspejle Kærlighed, Gud, da skal vi velsignes, hvor vi end færdes, eller med hvem vi end slutter Forbindelse. Gud er til Stede og vil lede vore Følelser paa rette Vis, og Han vil skænke os en klarere Forstaaelse af Sig selv og af den "Kærlighed", som "ikke tilregner det onde", for Kærlighed kender intet, der er den selv uligt.

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Craftsmen of the Woods

OF OLD there had been a close relationship between the tree-clad country-side and the English who dwelt there. . . .

The expeditions to buy oak were always in the late spring or the summer. The bark had been stripped then—it stood in big brown stacks beside the shining butter-coloured "sticks" or butts of timber, where they lay in the brambles and newly springing fern. The "lop and top"—the branches and twigs—had also been stacked, the bigger branches into cordwood, good for fires, the smaller—the twiggy boughs—into "bavins" or "sprays" such as bakers want for their ovens or potters for their kilns. So, the ground was clear enough for the wheelwright to examine his trees, and to measure them if he bought. And a delightful outing he had of it.

For his quest took him into sunny woodland solitudes, amongst unusual things and with country men of a shy type good to meet. It was while looking at some oak (near the Hog's Back) that I first heard the word "puckeridge," when a startled bird flitted away into a shady thicket. . . .

I never saw it, but judge it must have been a noble sight—the loading of a timber-carriage in the woods. For the trees had been criss-cross, anyhow, as they fell; yet when they were brought home they lay evenly on the carriage—butt-end foremost always: and it must have involved no end of patient skill in the carters, and of well-applied strength in the straining horses, to get them there. Often clay covering the wheels betokened difficult forest ways; often there had been a six or seven mile journey after the loading was finished; but I don't remember timber ever being brought to my yard too late to be unloaded before dark, though sometimes of a winter evening the dusk would be deepening before all had gone and the yard was quiet again.

And anyhow the unloading—what a display of sense and skill and patience and good-temper it was! The carters laid their skids from wheel to ground or to trees previously thrown down there—laid them and chained them to the wheels; and then one by one the trees were rolled or slid down the skids to the stack until the carriage was cleared. Levers were needed for all this—an old waggon-shaft or so—and one or two wheelwrights came out from the shop, or may be a blacksmith from the smithy, to lend a hand. Truly it was worth while to get away from bench or forge. The wheelwrights had a sort of connoisseurs' interest in the timber; besides, some ingenuity was often called for in the unloading: the horses stood about, to be spoken to or patted; and always it was good to be with the carters. These men, old acquaintances from a near village, had rustic talk and anecdotes, rustic manners. I never saw them other than quietly wise. To watch them at work, unhurried, understanding one another and seeing with keen-glancing eyes what to do, was to watch (unawares, and that is best) the traditional behaviour of a whole country-side of strong and good-tempered Englishmen. With the timber and the horses they seemed to bring the lonely woodlands, the far-off roads, into the little town.—GEORGE STURT, in "The Wheelwright's Shop" (London: Cambridge University Press).

Fairy Tale

I saw strange little men
Who carried jewels upon their heads.
They moved to a white city by a sunken sea.
The air they moved in glowed fantastically
With blue and emerald melted into one,
In which the moon was hung—a silver sun.
Out of the mist strange trees
Flourished a thousand singing leaves,
And in an unseen house I heard the song
The lonely wind surrenders to the eaves.
Beside the path on stems translucent
Fairy flowers grew—silver and blue and white
I saw a dragon's tail uncoil—
His bright breath flamed into the air,
And close behind a shrouded driver
Spurred his milk-white mare
Through winding paths uncertain as a dream
The little men walked with their jewels.
The air grew cold with whispers from the sea.
They passed into the mist—
The night and quiet were one—
The moon a silver sun.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Earth With Cloud

THE moonlight could not move the cloud
that kept it from the mountain-passes,
nor thrust aside the river-mist
that hid the dewy meadow-grasses.

But here and there and suddenly
the upper fog and lower whiteness
shifted and broke to let the sky
give rock and rue a taste of brightness.

FRANCES FROST

Still Dominion

WHEN a great tree bends low above a roof
The seasons make a pattern on the eaves—
Winter gives way to Spring's eternal proof
Of Summer's airy canopy of leaves.

So tempering the sun, its winds endow
Each tremor with a gentle, rustling cry,
And through the night it stands with outstretched bough
To brush the moon as it goes drifting by.

And slowly on the heart there is impressed
A still dominion. Who can stay aloof
From earth's wide majesty, whose home is blessed
When a great tree bends low above a roof?

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Coolness—Refreshing Fruit Juices and Frappés

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Tinkle of Frosty Glasses To Banish Hot Days

Festive Fruit Punches and Frappés for Summer Meals and Porch or Garden Visits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Novelty in mixing frosty summer drinks is a keynote of success. Learn to serve the unexpected and watch the expressions of satisfaction and delight that light up the faces of your guests. Many a delicious summer beverage is quickly and easily made by using various bottled beverages and combining them in such a way that they are different and interesting. Another tip to the hostess: Punch bowls need not be saved for receptions, weddings and other gala occasions. Why not fill the punch bowl when the crowd comes over, and let them sip at will, all evening. Be sure though, to make only part of the punch at one time so that the sparkle of carbonated water is always fresh. Have a piece of ice in your bowl and pour in the proper proportions of ingredients as needed.

Punch (for 20)

Place 2 quarts of lemon sherbet in a punch bowl and add 2 quarts of grape juice, 2 quarts of ginger ale and 2 quarts of charged water.

Four Fruit Punch (for 20)

Place 2 quarts of pineapple ice in a punch bowl. Mix 1 quart of pineapple juice, 1 quart of orange juice, 1 cupful of lemon juice, 1 cupful of strawberry syrup. Pour into punch bowl and add 1 quart ginger ale and 1 quart charged water. Garnish with sliced pineapple, sliced oranges, and fresh strawberries.

Grapefruit Punch (for 10)

Mix together the juice of 2 large grapefruit, the juice of 2 large oranges and 2 cupfuls of sugar. Let stand for 3 hours and stir well until the sugar is completely dissolved. Place 1 quart of lemon ice in punch bowl, add the fruit juice and ½ cupful of crushed mint. When ready to serve add 2 quarts of dry ginger ale.

When a few friends gather on your porch or terrace tempt them with some of these ice-cold drinks in tall glasses. Although it is not absolutely necessary to use water ices or sherbets or ice cream with these fruit or other mixtures, the drink is improved greatly if you do so. In an emergency finely chipped ice may be substituted. The amounts given are for individual drinks.

Pineapple Flip

Mix equal parts of pineapple juice and dry ginger ale. Add a scoop of pineapple ice and a sprig of mint.

Raspberry Shrub

Use ¼ glass raspberry syrup, the juice of ½ lemon, a ball of raspberry ice and fill glass with dry ginger ale.

Grapefruit Shrub

Mix equal parts of grapefruit juice and carbonated water. Add a scoop of lemon sherbet.

Tomato Supreme

Season tomato juice with a little lemon juice and salt. Place in a glass with a ball of lemon ice.

Mint Ginger Ale

Fill a glass with ginger ale and add a ball of mint sherbet and a sprig of mint.

Lime Rickey de Luxe

Use equal parts of lime rickey and dry ginger ale. Add a scoop of lemon sherbet and a maraschino cherry.

Other delicious drinks are of the frappé variety. Some think of a cocktail shaker as associated only with intoxicating liquor, but we have found it useful in making frappés. Simply pour in the ice-cold liquid, add the ice or ice cream and shake until well blended. Always have the fruit juice or beverage very cold.

Loganberry Frappé (for 6)

Mix 1 pint loganberry juice and 1 pint lemon soda. Add 1 pint of lemon ice and shake well.

Peach Frappé (for 8)

Mix 1 quart of white grape juice and 1 pint of dry ginger ale. Add 1 pint of fresh peach ice cream and shake well.

Grape Juice Frappé (for 6)

Mix 1 pint blue grape juice and 1 pint of lime rickey. Add 1 pint lemon ice and shake well.

Apricot Frappé (for 8)

Take a can of apricots and press fruit and juice through a sieve. To 1 pint of this fruit juice add 1 quart of ginger ale and 1 pint of lemon ice. Shake well.

Root Beer Frappé (for 4)

Mix in a shaker, 1 pint of chocolate ice cream and 1 quart of root beer—shake well and serve.

Modern Science Institute, Inc.

One of the Delights of the Summer Meals and the Between-Meals Is the Frosted Fruit or Milk Drink, Delicious—and Harmless. Give Plenty of Them to the Young People and They Will See No Reason to Indulge in Harmful Kinds. Varied and Also Pretty to Look at

Qualities Employers Look For

As Listed by One Who Interviews Many Applicants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

What qualities in applicants for jobs loom up most favorably to employers? And vice versa, what qualities do they dislike? Perhaps you think you know. But would you like to hear what one who interviews thousands of girls and women each year says about it?

"A smile," said Mr. P. F. Gorby, employment manager of one of the world's biggest mercantile houses, Marshall Field & Co., "will go further, I should say, than any other single item. Not a fixed, 'Chessy cat' smile, but one that is natural and sincere. Why? Because an ability to smile is indicative of the ability to get along with others."

Out of a group of eighteen girls whom he had recently interviewed, he had noticed one who had a natural, pleasant smile. At once he decided she was one applicant that he would like to hire.

Are You Well-Groomed?

Then, did you know that the style and condition of your hair tells much about yourself? It's so much a giver-away of other characteristics that this particular organization has posted a sign reading: "'Applicants must remove hats and coats before interview.' This applies to seekers for office jobs as well as to those who want to be clerks. Hair should look neat, well cared for, and not be dressed in an extreme mode.

"It's all right to be modish," said the executive, "but not extreme in the mode.

"And this applies to finger nails. If the mode is long nails, don't make them too long. You are running up against all kinds of employers—over-conservative and not conservative. You're going to hit more of them if you're moderate."

"Style-sense" should be possessed by applicants for store jobs, the employment manager declared. Girls seeking office jobs should be "appropriately dressed." He distinguished between the two by saying a girl may be dressed "appropriately" for a business office and yet not express "style-sense." She may wear a simple, dark dress, without any particular style, and be appropriately enough dressed for an office. But for a job as clerk in a store, her dress must express "style-sense," else how can she convince customers that she knows the prevailing mode in merchandise—whether it be dresses and suits, or kitchen appliances?

Clear enunciation, body cleanliness, and a well-groomed, healthy appearance, were declared important. And don't carry a chip on your shoulder when you apply for a position, said the executive. Avoid any argument. Don't chew gum.

To be absolutely fair to applicants, the interviewers of this store recently made lists of their prejudices. What characteristics did they particularly dislike in people? Were such prejudices justified, or were they mere personal aversions? Were they permitting the latter to wrongly influence them? The interviewers studied their lists and checked up on themselves.

To Be Avoided

Some of the prejudices were:

People who say, "See?"

Red finger nails.

"Sob type." ("Please give me a job.") People don't get jobs on a charity basis, said the employment manager, much as we'd like to help them.

"Smart type." Over-suspicious people who say, "Will it do any good for me to file this application?" We want people as badly as they want us, stated the executive. We assure such suspicious individuals that we have a good filing system, and keep applications where we can refer to them when we need someone.

"And when you hunt for a job," concluded the employment manager, "don't take your mother or father along. It makes a bad impression, for it looks as though you weren't able to stand on your own feet. We have parents come with their daughters and even talk for them. Be self-reliant!"

(Another article will appear soon, based on the same interview with Mr. Gorby and discussing some qualities that help one to keep a job.)

For Apartment Entrances

Flowers Add Beauty and a Note of Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Entrance halls in homes or apartments can be made very inviting with the use of flowers. There somehow is something homey and hospitable about growing plants or cut flowers. Several examples of the use of flowers in hallways were exhibited at the Chicago Flower Show this spring when women of the Illinois Garden Club set up actual hallways with growing plants and cut flowers arranged to fit the architecture.

As this show is always completely done by women, many details of home and garden decoration having the feminine homemaker's touch were apparent. Thousands of visitors attend the show each year not only to get ideas about planting their spring gardens but to gather new inspiration in table decoration, in the use of flowers inside the home and in other bits of style notes concerning the use of flowers in various rooms.

To return to the series of hallways, it might be said that each one was of a different style of architecture and each drew on the gardens of its own geographic surroundings.

Jun Fujita

Scarlet Arums in an Ivory White Porcelain Bowl, One of the Flower Arrangements Designed for Hallway Decoration and Exhibited by the Illinois Garden Club at the Chicago Flower Show

The Spanish entrance, for instance, employed a wrought iron grill work barring the window and holding a few potted plants of the desert. Beside the newel post on the floor was placed a very substantial large pottery jar about 2 feet high. It was the strawberry barrel type with opening on the side here and there where small desert plants were growing. Potted plants were placed before the window on the floor. These were mainly varieties of cacti and other spike-leaved plants usually grown in desert places.

A modern hallway was built up with a huge mirrored glass covering a large part of the back wall. This tended to make the hall longer and reflected the glass-topped modern table on which was placed a bouquet of tulips. The window reached to the floor with a large window box at the base on the floor in which were growing plants whose main interest was the color of their leaves and the odd shape of their various types of greenery. Venetian blinds with a corniced top completed the window.

Often a console table is placed in the hall with one leaf opened against the wall. This makes a nice background for a bouquet of cut flowers. Just how these flowers can be arranged most effectively and how the vase should be placed in its relation to other objects on the table were illustrated when the Illinois women brought in their heirloom walnut and mahogany tables and set their vases of flowers with the same care they might have used if a distinguished guest was about to arrive.

Old silver and pewter pitchers, teapots, and bowls were the most popular containers used. Only in a few instances was the container placed absolutely in the middle of the table. In most cases it was slipped over a trifle to the left center with some other object on the right to balance it. Yellow calla lilies, yellow tulips and yellow sprays of forsythia were brought together in a one-color bouquet on one table. To the right was placed a metal duck to keep the arrangement from looking one-sided.

When gathering tulips from the garden this spring it is not necessary to get the most stately and regular ones available, some of the bouquets demonstrated. Those with angular and crooked stems sometimes make the most graceful arrangements. On one mahogany console table was placed a pewter pitcher containing a rather close bouquet with a few long-stemmed blue tulips reaching above the normal contour and making a very artistic combination. The pitcher was pushed a trifle to the left and balanced by two old leather volumes on the right side of the table.

We Leave a Trail of Livin'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking

La Mesa, Calif.

We have just moved into a lovely old house with its every corner holding suggestions or memories of its former occupants; one of those rare old places that exudes an air of having participated in the "heap of livin'" which has gone on within its walls . . . a place which has aged and mellowed into being a perfect home.

There is the hook on the porch which tells us a baby who had a jumper has lived in our house; the knife rack in the kitchen which tells us about a homemaker who liked having her tools out where she could see them, and the mirror in the wall beside the front door which tells us a great deal about someone who always took a final peep at herself before passing through that door into a critical world.

But it is the garden in back of the house, rather than the house itself, which holds the most secrets of the former occupants. And as we discover this hobby of someone's or unearth an interesting love of another's we are moved to wonder what sort of "livin'" trail we ourselves have left behind us in a garden we have made or enjoyed or neglected; how much of us our successors have discovered in the well-tended fruit trees, the lazy drooping pepper tree or the various plots of flowers where we planted a bit of love with each seed.

The homemaker who lived here before us would be surprised to know how well we know her. And what a comfort she is to us! It might surprise her to know we know she slept in the back bedroom because she had such a gorgeous view of the gladiolus she had planted on the slope that gave her such a rising vista toward the road. And we wish she could know we rented the house because we noticed the worn spot on the floor in front of another window where her toes had paused so often for a long look across the rolling hills . . . and that we, too, stop there often for an instant of uplifting quiet. We wish she might know that our clothes are hung in the back bedroom cupboard and that our slippers are under the back bedroom bed just because she planted a dozen rows of gladiolus where they can be seen the moment one's eyes open in the morning.

At first, we didn't think we liked the way she had set a certain tree on that backyard slope, but, from our neighbor on the left, we learned that it had been planted by a boy who was just learning about gardens and trees and ways of human living. This tree has sent its branches high over our heads already, and we are tending it well because we have a feeling that perhaps a lad may come back to see what the tree he planted is doing. And we want him to be surprised to find that it has outdistanced him so smartly in length of limb.

We may not be in this home long—ours is a roving existence—but we have learned a lesson from it that will go with us wherever we may travel. We are going to be sure the trail of "livin'" which we leave behind us is one which will assure our successors that we were people they would have liked to know.

No longer do we regret the deodar we planted one Christmas in Pasadena in a yard which we thought was going to be ours forever. It gave us happiness while we were there and is our gift to the family that followed us. Nor do we wish any more that we had dug up a few of the precious bulbs we put into the ground at another place. We know that when the next spring came, a happy surprise came popping out of the ground for someone.

To us, no longer, does moving mean giving up things we have thought permanent. Nor do we put off doing the things that will make a place a better one in which to live. Every bulb planted, every brushful of paint applied, and every convenience installed are markers along the trail of livin' we are leaving behind us. L. G. M.

(A Regular Friday Feature)

Cherry Surprise

Soak
1 tablespoon gelatin in
¼ cup cold water; dissolve in
¼ cup boiling water; add
⅛ teaspoon salt
1½ cups sour cherries (cooked) and
½ cup cherry juice. Cool and when mixture begins to thicken, beat until light and fold in stiffly beaten whites of
2 eggs. Pour into mold and chill. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored. Sprinkle with blanched chopped almonds.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Cold Day

It rained last night,
And now today the sky is
winter-blue.
I find it nice to pause a bit
From many things to do
In yard and garden: thinking,
too,
"I'll make a batch of cookies,
While we need the kitchen
fire."

Too cold to weed,
Too wet to hoe,
Too wet to mow the lawn,
and so,
I'll read a book,
And write a verse,
And make fresh rhubarb pie!

HELEN HIXON

Working Together for the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What are you so busy about this morning?" asked a visitor of a small boy.

"I am printing labels for mother's attic boxes," replied the child. "Mother is trying to fix the attic so that Mabel and I can have part of it for a playroom, and we are helping her. Mabel has put the old magazines and papers in piles and the rags and old clothes in boxes and drawers. Dad and I are going to paint the old chairs up there. We all work together on rainy days, and it's lots of fun. We are going to keep on until we have the best attic in town, with a storeroom and playroom that is nice for us all."

Too many times a house is considered wholly as an adult's home where the children are given no opportunity to work for especial results in it, and are not encouraged or allowed to express their ideas about its upkeep. Yet there is no surer way to make a house into a real home for children than to let them share in plans for its improvements and attractiveness.

"This is Bobby's month," said a little girl to her uncle, "and next month is mine. Bobby's room needs lots of fixing, so all of us—Grandma, Dad, my big sister Ethel, Mother and I—are going to do everything we can for it. David is away at college, but he is going to send a picture and a banner to Bobby. Dad says he will paper the walls; Grandma is making a rug, Ethel is mending and covering his books, and Mother is going to hang new curtains."

"What are you doing for the room?" asked the uncle.

"I run all the errands up and down stairs and help the others with their work," said the child importantly, "and I am saving some of my allowance to buy Bobby a new big blotter for his desk."

In another home, as the family grew larger and the house needed many things, the mother worked out a successful plan of co-operation.

"Every few months we plan together to do something special for our house," she explained. "I call a meeting of the family on a certain evening, allowing the children to stay up an hour later than usual for the important conference, and each one is asked for ideas and opinions on the next step to be taken. Last time, Dad wanted the cellar changed into a workshop, sixteen-year-old John thought his room was too childish for a man of his age, Grandpa suggested the sun porch be made more comfortable, fourteen-year-old Ethel needed more shelves for her books, the younger twins demanded a gymnasium in the yard, and I hoped for more closet room.

After we have all talked over the various suggestions offered and reviewed the most apparent needs of the house, the matter is put to a vote. John's room was the winning choice that time and as it was nearing summer, the twin's out-of-door playground was second choice. After the decision we read magazines, pore over catalogs, and watch the newspapers for ideas and helps, calling several family meetings to discuss our findings before we start. This plan keeps us all interested and actively working together for the home and for the happiness of each other." L. L. R.

GARDENING

Raising Potherbs and Garnishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The value and enjoyment to be obtained from cultivating savory plants are unlimited. One can number indefinitely the soups, salads, meats, beverages, and garnishes to be helped by flavorsome additions fresh from the garden. Whether the flavor garden is only a pot of chives on the window sill, or a large and elaborate herb plantation laid out with pebble walks between the beds, the profit and enjoyment in growing it is very great.

The first thing that springs to mind in connection with flavor from the garden are mint and parsley, found in even the smallest vegetable patch. Parsley, that indispensable leaf for flavoring soups and casseroles, and for decorating the fish and meat platter, is easily grown from seed, and the thick-growing dwarfed and curled varieties make lovely edging plants for the flower border. In the autumn a clump of parsley can be taken up and potted to sit all winter on the kitchen window sill.

Mint deserves a whole article to itself. Even the smallest grounds should have a clump, planted in a corner away from other plants if possible, where it can be weeded out and pulled back when it tries to spread from its corner. Mint has its appeal to the eye as well as the palate. When it is in flower, its slender, delicate lavender spikes are lovely in a bouquet, and there is a variety with green and white striped leaves that is very decorative in the garden. Every flavor garden should have not only the usual spearmint but peppermint as well. This has rounded leaves, and its flower spike is a little fuller and of a deeper color. Peppermint is even more refreshing than spearmint in summer drinks.

When one considers the inhabitants of an old-fashioned herb bed, one finds a tremendous variety, but even the smaller garden can have a few, offering many possibilities.

The perennial herbs, as well as the annual, for the most part can be raised from seed. They all like rather rich soil, and they need some winter protection. For the average family, two or three well-grown plants of each variety will be enough, planted in a little patch by themselves or scattered in the flower border. Fennel, sweet marjoram, and thyme, all perennial, and basil an annual, are grown to use either fresh or dried as seasoning in soups or meat dishes or salads. Sage is usually dried first and used to season poultry dressing, but try also adding a dash to a meat loaf. Many of these herbs are as valuable for garden plants as for kitchen flavoring. Fennel has beautiful leaves and thyme is one of the best of edging plants. Borage, another annual, has lovely big leaves that have a fragrant odor and are nice served with lettuce in salad, and may also be boiled like spinach.

If there is still room in the herb bed, anise, coriander, and caraway, all annuals, should be grown. The seeds of these three plants are the desirable seasoning parts, and the ingenious cook will find many uses for them.

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Business and Industry

Wheat Harvest Put at Fully 200,000,000 Bushels Above 1936

Commerce and Finance

May Chain Store Sales Up 15 P. C. Above 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales in May reached the largest total for the current year, despite strikes and inclement weather, says Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., in their monthly survey just released. Total volume for the first 25 chains to report was $261,671,265, an increase of $34,909,357 or 15.4 per cent above the like month of 1936. The aggregate was almost $10,000,000 larger than the $251,018,035 reported for March of this year when the Easter spurt in business was experienced.

"Insofar as percentages were concerned," says the report, "the increase during the Easter trade in March was 26 per cent, as compared with 15.4 per cent last month, but from the volume standpoint, retail trade experts agreed that there has been no indication so far at least of any let-up in business in the chain stores, as has been suggested by declining prices and dullness in the securities markets.

"The strikes appear to have helped business rather than harmed it, suggesting perhaps that the wage increases which have been very general throughout the country in the last few months are finally beginning to be reflected in retail trade. Another surprising development is that these comparisons are against preliminary spending a year ago in anticipation of the bonus.

"The five months of the current year are also holding substantially ahead of the same period last year. The total business for the same 25 chains was $1,122,854,895 as against $974,046,940, an increase $148,807,955 or 15.3 per cent. For the same five months of 1395 the total volume was $892,527,584, or 10.2 per cent increase over the corresponding five months of 1934.

"The gain in May of this year was particularly significant in view of the fact that weather conditions were generally unsatisfactory. The passage also of chain store bills in several of the states brought about, particularly in Pennsylvania, the closing of a large number of stores, but this was offset by gains reported in other sections of the country, especially in the so-called strike districts."

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains arranged in groups:

	May 1937	May 1936	Per Cent Increase
Mail Order	$97,373,254	$77,546,991	25.6
Variety	90,779,032	83,349,763	8.9
Grocery	53,840,271	48,348,263	11.8
Drug	8,312,914	7,563,716	9.9
Shoe	6,000,313	5,056,594	18.6
Apparel	5,365,481	4,896,581	9.6
	$261,671,265	$226,761,908	15.4
	5 Months 1937	5 Months 1936	
Mail Order	$385,547,216	$306,538,665	25.8
Variety	385,028,882	355,306,583	8.4
Grocery	265,216,701	234,554,442	13.1
Drug	39,869,704	36,545,284	9.1
Shoe	24,994,833	20,854,905	19.8
Apparel	22,207,549	20,247,061	9.7
	$1,122,854,895	$974,046,940	15.3

Unit Bankers Gather Forces To Combat Branch Banking

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The perennial branch banking issue has been brought to life again in the last month by the introduction into the United States Senate of the McAdoo bill (S. 2347). While the banking world had been full of rumors last December that a branch banking bill would be introduced into this session of Congress, perhaps by Senator Glass or sponsored by Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, no such bill materialized, and the impression had been growing that no branch banking legislation would be attempted. The McAdoo bill dispelled that thought.

The alarm of unit bankers was indicated on this page on May 26 in the story of the objections of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. Exceptionally wide attention has been drawn by the bill, and the political backfire from unit bankers has been unusually sharp. Numerous state banking associations or their officials have come out against it, and even the American Bankers' Association has taken the rather unusual step of taking a position on the side of the unit bankers and against the bill. President Tom K. Smith announced last week that an officially constituted interim committee, functioning between meetings of the administrative committee, has instructed the A. B. A.'s committee on federal legislation to oppose the bill.

Seen as Political Compromise

The feature of the bill which is drawing fire is the grant of permission to national banks to establish branch systems straddling state lines, provided only that the system remains within a single Federal Reserve District. There are only twelve of the latter and several states are included in each.

The bill is a triumph of brevity. It states:

"A national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, establish and operate new branches at any place within the Federal Reserve District in which such association has its principal office: Provided, That no branch of any national banking association shall be established or operated in any State within any Federal Reserve District unless at the time the laws of such State authorizes the establishment and operation of branches of banks organized under the laws of such State."

In explanation of the latter proviso it should be said that the present federal law, the MacFadden Act of 1927, embodies a rather ingenious political compromise between unit banking and branch banking forces. It permits national banks to establish branches only in those states and under those conditions where state-chartered banks are allowed to proliferate. This not only decentralizes the political issue of branch banking, but gave unit bankers the means of stopping its spread through their own legislatures, where they are probably, by and large, more powerful than at Washington. In fact nine states, nearly all southern and western, still have laws specifically prohibiting branch banking, which automatically applies both to national as well as to state-chartered banks. The proviso above simply continues this same local option.

Whom Bill May Benefit

Since Senator McAdoo represents California, and the Giannini, Bank of America, interests have a far-flung chain of controlled banks up and down the West Coast, outside as well as inside California, it is generally assumed that it is these interests which the bill has most specifically in view. nI addition to this system, which reaches from Arizona to Washington, other groups to be benefited would be the Eccles-family-controlled First Security Corporation group in Utah and adjoining states, the Northwest Bancorporation and the First Bank Stock Corporation in Minnesota and near-by states, and numerous smaller groups in other states.

These are holding company systems. They would benefit by being able to reorganize as branch bank systems, thus following the modern trend away from the complicated to the more simplified in corporate structures. That, in fact, the primary purpose of the bill may be to facilitate such reorganizations rather than to facilitate the expansion of individual banks appears possible.

There are, in fact, two bills. The second, (S. 2348) similarly terse, says:

". . . After three years . . . it shall be unlawful for any corporation to own . . . more than 10 per cent of the outstanding stock of any bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System . . . directly or indirectly . . ."

This would outlaw chain banking, which Senator McAdoo has stated to be the purpose of his bills. The combined statutes would not only permit, but force, chain banking systems to reorganize as branch banking systems.

U. S. Branch Banking Failures

The general argument for branch banking is that the American unit banking system is inefficient and wasteful, by comparison with such branch banking systems as those of England and Canada. Most bank failures are of small banks' units. Branch systems can diversify their risks among different localities and industries.

The unit bankers, however, have recently been gathering some telling rebuttals of this charge. They point out that 494 branches, or 17 per cent of the 2800 in the country, failed to reopen after 1933. It was the financial condition of the two big chain banking systems in Detroit that brought on the crisis—the First National with 174 branches and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce with 58 offices.

"In Ohio," said Prof. Roy L. Garis in a discussion of the subject last December, "the (1933) crisis was due to the financial condition of the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland with 19 branches and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland with 22 branches. In Maryland the financial difficulties of the Baltimore Trust Company with 19 branches, and the Union Trust Company with 18 branches, and in Louisiana the financial condition of the Canal Bank & Trust Company of New Orleans with 20 branches and the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, also of New Orleans, with nine branches forced state-wide banking holidays. Add to these the failures of the $200,000,000 Bank of the United States in New York, the $26,000,000 People's State Bank of South Carolina with 44 branches, the $19,000,000 North Carolina Bank & Trust Company, with 15 branches, and we get a picture that is not pleasant to behold. . . ."

Branch Banking Failures Abroad

Examples given of branch banking failures outside the country include the Australian system of 14 banks with 900 branches in 1893, two of the Italian "Big Four" in 1921, the home Bank in Canada in 1923 with 68 branches, and the Peer's Bank in Japan in 1927.

And in answer to the branch bankers' argument that branch banking makes possible credit control and management, the unit bankers point out the difficulties of the big Italian banks in 1930 and the big Austrian and German banks in 1931. They were, it is charged, all too easily controlled. Socialism, say the unit bankers, lurks behind branch banking.

It is said that four members of the Federal Reserve Board favor branch banking. These would include Governor Eccles, once in the chain banking business, and Mr. Broderick, who as state banking superintendent in New York put through a bill against the opposition of the New York State Bankers' Association permitting limited branch banking in the State. Senator Glass is for branch banking, for once agreeing with Governor Eccles. On the other hand, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation tends to favor the unit bankers' side, as it is the decentralization of American banking which has been chiefly responsible for the deposit guaranty systems on which the federal system of so-called deposit insurance is copied.

New Bonneville Dam on Columbia River Seen Ending Salmon Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The construction of the Bonneville dam on the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest, the greatest salmon stream in the world, is threatening the complete destruction of the huge salmon industry on the river, according to an article in current Collier's. The proposed dam is a federal power project and will cost $75,000,000.

"There is the possibility that the dam will just about abolish the industry," the article states. "Every year millions of aged salmon return to the river and swim hundreds of miles up into the Canadian Rockies to breed. Next spring, the fingerlings come down to the sea. Stop the run and the salmon vanish—and so do millions of dollars and thousands of jobs along the Columbia each year.

Dam An Experiment

"In what is admitted to be an experiment more than $7,000,000 is being spent at Bonneville for fish ladders and elevators, in the hope the fish will know how to use them. At one place the salmon will be locked through, as a ship is raised, and let out above the dam to continue their journey. But even if the fish have enough sense to find the ladder entrances, naturalists, still have two reasons why the dam probably will destroy the industry. One is that above the dam there will be a 44-mile pool of still water. Salmon instinctively head against a current; in still water they just perish.

"Even if the salmon get through the ladders and elevators and the still water; even if they win far upstream past other dams—what happens to fingerlings coming down when they are whirled through turbines in the power house? Nobody knows, but the predictions are dark for the fingerlings."

No Market for the Power

"There is no market remotely in sight for the power, and local concerns have enough excess capacity installed to care for normal growth for 10 years or more. Some Oregonians take a look into the future and justify the dam this way: If the turbines never spin out a kilowatt hour the fact that they can will hold down power rates. If the locks never pass a ship into the upper river they will be worth what they cost as a freight-rate increase discourager. And if the salmon cease to run—well that will be just too bad.

"Hardly anyone in the Northwest says there is a real need for Bonneville."

Fairchild Special Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corp. announced a special dividend of one share of Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. for each share of Fairchild Aviation Corp stock held, payable June 17 to stock of record June 15. The shares to be distributed were acquired in a recapitalization and transfer of certain properties to Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp., a new company. Fairchild Aviation reported unfilled orders amounted to about $1,000,000 on April 30 against $654,000 a year ago.

U.S. Wheat Crop Seen as Largest In 6-Year Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government crop experts predict that the wheat harvest in the United States this year would be between 825,000,000 and 850,000,000 bushels—the largest in six years.

Not since 1931, when 941,674,000 bushels were harvested, has there been such a crop. The predicted yield would be well above last year's 626,461,000 bushels.

The estimate was based on June 1 conditions ascertained by the Federal Crop Reporting Board from 40,000 farmers. It was somewhat below earlier predictions of private trade experts, who forecast 875,000,000 bushels.

Recent rains and warm weather greatly improved crops and pastures, the board reported. It said conditions were near average except in the great plains area.

Crop Average

"So far as can be judged from the acreages planned and reported condition of the crops now growing," the board said, "the outlook is for about average production of the principal food, feed and forage crops."

Prospects for fruits were reported "slightly better than usual for this season of the year."

The winter wheat production was estimated at 648,597,000 bushels. This compared with last year's crop of 59,013,000 bushels and the five-year average of 623,220,000 bushels.

Stem rust, a plant disease which often has reduced wheat yields, had been observed in Kansas and Nebraska fields, said United States experts, but available information indicated "the infection is not severe as yet and that any material damage to winter wheat from this cause will be confined to late wheat."

Speculative markets advanced as much as 5 cents a bushel earlier this week on reports of damage and threatened damage by rust.

The board asserted it was still "too early to forecast accurately the spring wheat crop," but it said acreage intentions and June 1 conditions point to a crop between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels.

Drought reduced spring wheat production last year to 107,448,000 bushels, while the five-year average was 241,312,000.

Larger Crop Seen

Larger yields this year than last also were forecast for rye, barley and oats.

Indicated rye production was put at 45,974,000 bushels, compared with 25,544,000 last year and the five-year average of 38,212,000.

Barley production was estimated at between 200,000,000 and 225,000,000 bushels, compared with 147,452,000 in 1936 and a five-year average of 281,237,000.

The estimate on oats was between 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 bushels, compared with 789,100,000 last year and the five-year average of 1,215,102,000.

The indicated production of winter wheat, by important producing States, follows:

	June 1, 1937	June 1, 1936	Production 1936
Penna.	19,988,000	16,056,000	19,010,000
Ohio	50,204,000	32,688,000	41,292,000
Illinois	45,272,000	29,436,000	35,122,000
Michigan	21,694,000	14,859,000	16,195,000
Missouri	43,624,000	24,492,000	29,760,000
Nebraska	42,620,000	41,368,000	45,539,000
Kansas	142,264,000	130,450,000	120,198,000
Oklahoma	48,939,000	29,358,000	26,992,000
Texas	39,330,000	13,698,000	17,672,000
Wash.	16,708,000	17,661,000	17,424,000
Oregon	8,778,000	14,041,000	14,596,000
California	15,096,000	14,644,000	16,126,000

New Currency Act Proposed by Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Senator Thomas of Oklahoma has introduced a bill giving the Treasury the right to issue currency against about $800,000,000 in gold deposits accumulated under the Federal Gold Purchase Law.

The Senator defended the gold policy of the Administration and pointed out that under the law no official of the Government had the power to lower the price of gold below $35 an ounce.

Under the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to issue currency in any form he desired in an amount equivalent to the gold holdings in excess of that against which currency had already been issued. It also would apply to future purchases of gold.

"The effect of a reduction in the price of gold would be unthinkable," Senator Thomas said. "Rumors to that effect are compelling gold holders to sell in fear of a price reduction. To the extent you reduce the price of gold you reduce the price of everything. You reduce the price of corn, of hogs, of every farm commodity. You reduce the price of labor and lower the standard of living."

Wheeling Steel Announces Plan of Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—A recapitalization plan designed to wipe out back dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock and provide funds for other corporate purposes was announced following a special meeting of directors of Wheeling Steel Corporation.

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for July 14 to act on the plan which provides for the creation of a new $5 cumulative convertible prior preferred stock entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of $5 a share a year.

The authorized common shares would be increased from 500.000 to 1,500,000 and one of the new preferred shares plus one half share of common would be given to present holders of each share of the old preferred.

The plan further contemplates that the new prior preferred will carry the right of conversion into common during the next 10 years on a sliding scale downward from 1½ to 1⅛ shares.

Engineering Awards Have 20 P. C. Rise

By the Associated Press

New York

Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $42,883,000, a gain of 20 per cent over the $35,626,000 in the like 1936 week, the Engineering News-Record, a trade publication, reported.

Private contracts aggregated $17,155,000 compared with $11,297,000 a year ago, while public awards were $25,728,000 against $24,329,000.

Excess Reserves Expand $70,000,000 In Week of June 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported excess reserves of member banks increased $70,000,000 during the week ended June 9 to $930,000,000.

The increase in these lendable funds followed an $80,000,000 decline last week.

The increase for the week ended June 9 was attributable in part to a $52,000,000 decline in money in circulation to $6,435,000,000. This decline resulted from a back-flow of currency to banks following the memorial day holiday.

The board left unchanged its holdings of Government securities during the week, these standing at $2,526,000,000.

It was the third successive week in which the board had permitted the government market to seek its own level, but authorities said failure to buy, or sell, Federal obligations did not indicate any change in the board's policy of acting to maintain "orderly conditions" when necessary.

Gold stocks, standing at $12,118,000,000 on June 9, advanced $91,000,000 during the week. The total gold hoard, largest in the world, was $1,638,000,000 over the same week last year.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and treasury cash amounted to $886,000,000 on June 9, an increase of $90,000,000 for the week.

U. S. Chamber For Private Aid Of Farm Tenancy

WASHINGTON (AP)—A committee of the Chahmer of Commerce of the United States came out for private financing of farm tenancy aid shortly after the Senate Agriculture Committee had approved direct federal outlays in this field.

The chamber committee recommended that loans to help tenants acquire farms be made by local financial institutions, with the Government guaranteeing a liberal percentage of the advances.

Chamber officials said the proposed federal guarantee would be similar to the present Government insurance on home mortgages.

Earlier in the day, the Senate Agriculture Committee sent to the Senate floor a bill for federal financing of tenant farm purchases along lines agreeable to President Roosevelt.

Under this measure, a proposed Farmer's Home Corporation would receive a $10,000,000 appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, $25,000,000 in the following year and $50,000,000 annually thereafter.

The corporation would retain title to farms sold tenants until full payment had been made.

In its report, the Chamber committee said "farm tenancy as an institution is probably only less old than the establishement of property rights in lands, as it is an offshoot of these property rights." The committee said farm tenants numbered 2,149,000 in 1935.

The committee said the Chamber approves efforts to improve the conditions of tenants "in principle." It added:

"In any plans for facilitating the transition from tenancy to farm ownership, provisions should be made . . . for the most careful selection of applicants, for the greatest exercise of individual initiative and for local financial participation.

"In order to achieve these ends, a loan system should be adopted whereby the Federal Government would guarantee a liberal percentage of the loans to be made by local institutions."

Japan Supplants U. S. As Chief Rayon Producer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 Japan moved into first place as the world's largest rayon producer, gaining this position for the first time in the history of the rayon industry, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., in its current issue of the Rayon Organon.

Through its speeding up of production in 1936, says the report, Japan takes from the United States the record of the world's largest producer, a record which this country has held consistently since 1915. Prior to that time, when the rayon industry was in the stage of infancy, Great Britain was the world's largest producer, excluding the experimental years from 1890 to 1912, when France was the chief producer.

World production of rayon aggregated 1,303,165,000 pounds in 1936, an all-time high, and compared with 1,072,795,000 pounds produced in 1935, a gain of 230,370,000 pounds or 22 per cent.

Of the total 1936 world output Japan manufactured 320,850,000 pounds, a new high for all time or 25 per cent of the world output, according to the compilation. This compares with an output of 237,945,000 pounds reported for 1935, or 22 per cent of the world total for that year.

The United States in 1936 produced more rayon than in any other year in its history, but, because of Japan's sharp gain, its percentage of world output was less than reported in 1935. United States' rayon production last year aggregated 290,025,000 pounds or 22 per cent of the world total.

Based upon a strictly production basis, increases in rayon output were fairly uniform in all countries in 1936 compared with 1935. Outstanding increases were shown by Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. Decreases in production were reported by France and Spain, the output of the former being affected by reduced exports, while the output of the latter was reduced because of the Spanish civil war. Argentina and Roumania were added to the list of world commercial producers of rayon during 1936.

The most interesting aspect in the Organon's figures of expanding production among the world's leading rayon producers is that Japan's increased production is due almost entirely to that country's efforts to keep pace with demands made upon it by rayon-importing countries, whereas the efforts of United States producers to increase output is due almost entirely to satisfy domestic demand. But, despite the efforts of United States producers to increase output to satisfy domestic consumption, the United States is among the world's largest importers of Japanese rayon.

Rayon Production Record by Countries

Rayon yarn and staple fiber production by countries for the years 1936, 1935 and 1930 (thousands of pounds)

	1936	1935	1930
Japan	320,850	237,945	36,600
U. S.	290,025	262,760	127,685
Italy	195,700	153,050	66,850
Germany	190,000	135,500	63,300
Great Br.	144,000	121,300	47,700
France	54,500	60,800	50,600
Netherlands	21,800	21,200	17,600
Belgium	14,200	12,700	12,700
Canada	13,560	13,250	3,960
Russia	13,000	12,300	1,320
Poland	12,490	12,550	6,000
Switzerl'd	11,000	8,100	10,100
All others	21,990	20,340	12,060
World T'l	1,303,165	1,072,795	456,475

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day 567,250
1937 vol. to date 217,783,274
1936 vol. to date 247,880,499

Leading Issues Off Fractions To About Two Points

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Stocks slanted definitely downward in today's market. While there were intervals of half-hearted support for wavering leaders, most yielded fractions to more than 2 points and were around their low levels of the day near the final hour.

Volume picked up a bit on the reaction, transfers running at the rate of about 750,000 shares.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Wheeling Steel, Republic, Inland Steel, American Steel Foundries, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Marshall Field, Deere, Oliver Farm, U. S. Rubber, Liggett & Myers "B," American Tobacco "B," American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Loew's, U. S. Gypsum and St. Joseph Lead.

Resistant were International Paper & Power preferred, Hiram Walker, Distillers Corp.-Seagrams and Standard Oil of N. J.

Western Union slipped as it was disclosed the company's April net was only about 40 per cent of the 1936 month. The recession was due partly to heavier operating expenses and to the fact Easter traffic came in March this year instead of later.

American Telephone also was a laggard on a mildly poorer operating profits showing for April as against the 1937 period.

Top-grade corporate bonds showed an inclination to move ahead today but the investment list generally was indecisive.

Up fractionally were American Telephone 3¼s, Santa Fe general 4s and Detroit Edison 4½s. The Treasury list, however, wobbled a bit, with the 3¼s of 1944-46 off 2-32 and the 3½s of 1946-49 down 3-32 at one time.

Some secondary rails encountered moderate selling, resulting in fractional declines for St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s and Frisco 4½s. Great Northern 4s dropped more than a point.

Foreign loans moved narrowly.

Registration of several large corporate issues with the SEC has encouraged bond men to look for a pick-up in new financing over the next few weeks.

Loadings Decrease 12.9 P. C. in Week; .05 P. C. Below 1936

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 692,140 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended June 5.

This was a decrease of 102,715 cars, or 12.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 3704, or 0.05 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 62,428, or 9.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc. Over—Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	284,796	†45,054	†4,759
Less-than-carlot merchandise	149,128	+21,984	†15,930
Coal	104,804	†18,198	2,255
Grain and grain products	22,486	†5,169	†9,186
Livestock	10,461	†2,137	†1,341
Forest products	37,637	†5,038	2,875
Ore	73,406	†3,768	21,269
Coke	9,422	†1,369	1,113

†Decrease.

Late Wheat Prices Show Lower Trend

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Wheat prices showed a decidedly lower trend in late dealings today. Supposed new discoveries of black rust came from Fargo, and from Detroit Lakes, Minn., but most traders were disposed to await more definite developments.

At the close, wheat was 1⅛-1⅝ under yesterday's finish, July 1.08⅝-¾, Sept. 1.08⅜-½, corn ¾ off to ⅜ up, July 1.14⅛-¼, Sept. 1.02-102⅛, and oats ½-1⅛ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a steadier tone. Trans-Atlantics and German bonds remained quiet.

Paris: Government bonds were in better demand and rentes finished with net gains of 15 to 65 centimes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures, after selling more than two pence higher, eased on reports of good rains in parts of western Canada, finishing ½d. to ¾d. net higher. Cotton futures closed generally steady.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.93¾	$4.93⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.93¼	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0445	.0445	.0661
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1688	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2285½	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4004	.4005	.4053
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5498	$
Sweden—krona	.2344	.2346	.4537
Norway—krone	.2479	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2203	.2204	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0048	.0448	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3060	.3055	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.2025
Chile—peso	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2581	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850t	.5850t	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2876	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3726	.3727	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2981	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. (Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Jun 10
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	73	73	73	—1¾
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	23½	23⅛	23½	+1
36	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 10
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	70½	70	70⅛	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	19	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	42¼	42	42¼	—2¼
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	44	42½	42½	—2
59	43½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	42	42	42	—1½
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅜	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
47⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	226	226	226	—2
33⅛	21⅜	Allied Mills (2g)	4	22⅛	22	22	— ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	29	17¾	17	17	— ¾
85	75	Allied St pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Jun 10
33½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	12	60½	59	59	—1⅝
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	26¼	25¾	26	—1¾
87⅜	43⅜	Amal Lea	2	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
42¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	9	39	39	Jun 10
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	5	92	91½	91½	—4½
101½	83	Am Ag Chl Del (3½g)	6	91¾	90¾	90¾	
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	64	64	64	—1
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	4	97½	96	96	—1½
174	154½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156½	156½	Jun 8
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	4	54½	54	54	—1¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	87¾	87½	87½	Jun 10
32¾	30¼	Am Ch & Chl n (½g)	15	31⅜	30⅛	30½	—1
148	110	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	13	15½	15	15	—1
30¾	22¾	Am Coml Alco	1	23	23	23	— ¼
33⅜	23¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	32	7¼	7	7	— ¼
58⅞	27	Am & F P $6 pf	2	41	41	41	+1
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	4	50	49½	49½	
38⅛	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	15	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	17	16⅞	17	Jun 10
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	4	40	40	40	
52⅜	42	Am Hom Prod (2.40)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22½	21	21	—2¾
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ¼
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	5	45⅞	45	45	—1
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	108	105	105	—5
29⅜	20	Am M & Fdy (½g)	7	20¼	20	20¼	Jun 9
13⅜	8½	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	Jun 10
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	5	49⅛	49	49	— ¾
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 9
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	16	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jun 10
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	46	46	46	—1¼
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	51	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	28	35¼	34¼	34½	— ⅞
36	27¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	28	28	28	+ ¾
29	22¼	Am Seating	5	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
105⅜	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	53	88¾	86⅜	87	—1⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	
67½	56½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	5	5	5	Jun 9
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	49	56	54½	54½	—2
26½	16¼	Am Stores (2)	7	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 10
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jun 9
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 7
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	169⅜	167¼	167¼	—2⅛
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	7	75	74½	75	— ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	19	76¼	75	75½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	9	134	134	134	— ¾
20½	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	49	17¾	17	17	— ¼
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	62	60½	60½	—1½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
80¾	57¼	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
121	95⅛	Anaconda (¾g)	152	53¾	52⅜	52⅜	—1
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	— ½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	10	22¾	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
37½	26⅛	Andes Cop	7	21½	21½	21½	Jun 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	41	40⅜	40⅝	—1⅜
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	11	108½	108½	108½	Jun 9
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	29	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91¼	91	91	—1½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	*1	105	105	105	+1¾
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	1	65¼	65	65	—1
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	1	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	10	Artloom	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Gds	10	17	16¾	17	— ½
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+ ½
125	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Asso Invest (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	26	84¾	81	82¼	—1½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99½	99	99½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	40	52⅜	50⅞	50⅞	—1⅜
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
44	28½	Atl G & W In pf	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅞
37	26	Atl Refin (1)	8	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¾	109½	109¾	Jun 8
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	37	15¼	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50⅝	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
36¾	21½	Auburn Auto	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	Jun 9
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	Jun 9
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	12	6⅜	6¼	6¼	

—B—

11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	30	6⅛	5⅞	6	
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loc asd	14	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	1	93	93	93	Jun 9
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	2	93⅛	93	9	Jun 9
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	36	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	—1
34⅜	29⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	11	31½	30	30	—1½
32	23¼	Barker Bros	2	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	31	26⅜	26	26	— ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	5	15⅞	15½	15½	
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	Jun 10
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Jun 10
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	14	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	21	20⅞	20⅞	
62¾	48	Best & Co (2½a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun 10
101½	73	Beth Stl (2g)	53	85½	83⅜	83⅜	—1⅞
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
129½	113¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	114	113¾	114	Jun 10
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	Jun 10
38	24½	Black & Deck (⅜g)	2	28	28	28	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	12	25	24½	24½	— ⅞
49¾	38⅞	Boeing Airpl	33	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅞
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	18	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	21	45	43⅝	44	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
4½	2	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Jun 10
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	11	16¾	16½	16¾	— ¼
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	44½	44	44	—1
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	4	46	46	46	— ½
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun 9
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun 10
38½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	31	23½	22½	22½	— ⅝
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	8	70½	70	70	Jun 10
52¾	27½	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅝	Budd Mfg	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y 22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	4	35¾	35½	35½	
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	—1
35⅜	25⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	26¼	26	26	— ¼
11⅜	4⅛	Bush Term	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17⅞	19	Jun 10
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	28	28	28	—1

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37	37	37	
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
20¼	12	Calumet & Hec (⅜g)	21	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	13	27	25¾	25¾	—1
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	24	30	29⅛	29¼	— ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	35	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ¼
61½	44	Cann Mills (½g)		44	44	44	Jun 8
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	14	13¾	13¾	
45⅜	34	Carpenter Stl (.35g)		34½	34½	34½	Jun 8
9½		Carriers & G (.10g)	1	8	8	8	
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	166	166	166	—4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	92½	92	92	—1
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	52	39⅞	38⅜	39	— ¾
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	115	115	115	Jun 10
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	44½	43½	43½	—1¼
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	8	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.30g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	67⅛	66½	66½	—1⅜
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—1⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (1a)	10	62¼	61	62¼	— ¾
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	15	58¼	57¼	57¼	—1
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	1	77½	77½	77½	—1½
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8	8	8	— ½
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	12⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 8
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	3	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
2	2	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	25½	25½	25½	
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	4½	4½	4½	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	25⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
70½	55	Chi Pneu T pf (7½r)	6	55	54½	54½	—1¾
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun 8
10½	5⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	16	16	16	Jun 8
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	2	12⅝	12½	12⅜	— ⅜
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	76	110¼	107⅝	107⅝	—2⅜
21¾	18⅛	City Ice & F (2)	7	18⅞	18⅜	18⅛	— ¼
10⅝	7	City Stores	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Jun 10
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	38	37½	37½	—1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	41½	39½	39½	—2½
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	91¼	90	91	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	4	161½	161½	161½	—2
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	8	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	50	Coll & Atk (2a)	10	51	50	50	—1
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	33½	33	33	—1
20⅞	11¾	Colum G&E (.20g)	82	11⅜	11	11	— ½
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	84	84	84	+ ½
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	32½	30¾	30¾	—2¼
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jun 10
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118	118	118	+ ½
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	4	60¾	60½	60½	— ⅜
114	100	Comi Crd pf (4¼)	3	103	103	103	—1½
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	66½	66	66½	Jun 10
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	106½	106½	106½	— ½
21¼	13½	Comi Solv (.60)	21	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Comwith & Sou	49	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	53	53	53	+1
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun 9
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	4	37	36⅜	36⅜	Jun 9
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	11⅜	Consol Cigar	3	11¼	11⅜	11¼	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	15	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
49⅜	34	Con Edis (1g)	29	34	33	33	—1
108	102½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	102⅜	102½	102⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Con Film	4	3½	3	3	— ⅛
18¾	12¼	Con Film pf	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 10
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	28	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	Jun 10
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅝	Contnr Corp (1.20)	21	28½	27⅞	28	— ½
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	5	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
103¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	88	38	—2
63½	50⅜	Con Can (3)	8	52¼	51½	51⅝	— ⅜
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	9	21½	21	21	
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	37½	37¼	3.½	+ ½
37⅜	2	Cont Mot	19	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bonds Lower—Declines Prevail on Curb •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
51 4¼s '47-42	115.30	115.27	115.30
51 3¼s '43-45	106.14	106.14	106.14
1 4s '44-54	111.19	111.19	111.19
1 3⅜s '43-47	108.23	108.23	108.23
1 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.9	106.9	106.9
28 3¼s '46	106.12	106.8	106.9
39 3⅛s '46-49	104.24	104.23	104.23
26 3s '46-48	104.4	104.3	104.3
9 3s '51-55	102.22	102.20	102.22
12 2¾s '55-60	100.15	100.15	100.15
13 2½s '45-47	102.27	102.26	102.26
4 2¾s '48-51	100.20	100.18	100.18
1 2½s '56-59	99.26	99.26	99.26
43 2½s '49-53	99.14	99.14	99.14
	97.23	97.21	97.23

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47	103	103	103
39 3s '49	102.13	102.12	102.13

Home Owners' Loan

2 3s A '52	102	102	102
5 2¾s '49	100.10	100.10	100.10
2 2¼s '42-44	100	100	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
22 Alleghany 5s'44	9 9⅞	99½	99½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	93¾	93¼	93¼
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64⅞	64½	64½
10 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	76½	76	76
5 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
22 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
9 Am T & T 3⅜s '43	113½	113⅛	113½
67 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99⅛	98¾	98⅞
19 Am T & T 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅜	99½
6 Am T Pdr cv '50	143	140¼	143
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 AnacondaCop4½s '50	106	105⅞	105⅞
4 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97	97¼
6 Arm Del 4½s '55	98	97⅜	97⅝
13 Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108½	108⅝
23 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	106	106	106
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106	106	106
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	112	111½	111½
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	106	106	106
1 Atl Gr & WI 5s '59	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
32 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	75	75	75
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	70	65	65
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 B&O 5s '96 F	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
13 B&O cv 4½s '60	84¼	84¼	84¼
14 B&O cv 5s '48	75	74	74
7 B&OsPLE&WV '41	106⅝	105⅞	106⅜
2 B&O 5s S W 50	103½	103¼	103¼
10 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	118½	119½	119½
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	125	125	125
6 Bost&Me 5s '67	96⅛	96	96
6 Bost&Me 5s '68	83½	83	83½
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	84¾	84¼	84¼
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	77½	77¾	77½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	100⅞	100¼	100¼
12 Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	88	87¾	87¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
39 Bklyn U Gas 5s '78 B	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
8 Buff R&P 4½s '57	106½	105¾	106
3 Bush Term 4s 52	86½	86	86
8 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	63½	63⅜	63⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	228	228	228
52 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	113½	113¼	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	112½	112½	112½
9 Can Pac 5s '44	114½	114¼	114½
4 Can Pac 5s '54	115	114¾	114¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	107⅞	107½	107⅞
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Can Pac 4s perp	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59	101½	101½	101½
2 Cen Ill E & Gs '51	29½	29½	29½
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cen Pac 1st '49	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	108	108	108
10 Certain-teed 5½s '48	56¼	56	56¼
8 ChampionPaEP 4¾s50	77⅝	77½	77½
10 C & O 3½s '96 D	105⅞	105¾	105¾
16 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	98	98	98
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98	98
11 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4 Chi & Erie 1st 5s '51 ct	36½	36½	36½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '53	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s '89 G	57	57	57
4 CM&SP 4s '89 F	57¼	57	57
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	53½	53⅛	53½
24 CM&SP&P 5s '75	29¾	29	29¼
1 Chi&NY rfg 5s '88	9	8¾	8¾
14 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	25	25	25
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	14	17	16¾
6 Chi & NW4½s2037C	24¼	24½	24¼
6 Chi & P 4½s '52 A	18½	18¼	18¼
11 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17¼	17	17
7 C R I & P 4s '88	10¾	10⅝	10¾
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	34¾	34¾	34¾
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	18⅝	16⅜	16⅜
2 C T H & SE 1st 5s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	77½	77½	77½
19 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	108	107¾	107¾
	105½	105½	105¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Childs Co 5s '43	85	85	85
6 Cinn2Gas & El 3¼s66	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106½	105½	105½
1 CCC&StL 4½s8 '77	94½	94¼	94¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s8 '72	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 ClevUn Term 4½s77C	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1 Col F & I 5s '43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Co & So 4½s8 '80	60	60	60
18 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100	99½	99½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106	106	106
13 Com'l Cred 4½s8 '51	98⅜	98	98
20 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s8 '51	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	64	64½	64
4 Con Edis 3½s8 '46	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Gas NY 4½s8 '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
16 Consum Pow 3½s8 '70	101⅝	100¼	101
3 Container Cor 6s '46	103	102½	102½
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
6 Crown Will 6s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s8 '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Cuba RR 5s '52	48½	48½	48½
1 Dayton P&L 3½s8 '60	104½	104½	104½
4 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	91	91
45 D & R G 4s '36	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
2 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	16	16	16
32 D & R G West 5s '78	24	24	24
6 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107	107¼
4 Det Ed 4½s8 '61	114⅝	114½	114⅝
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
43 Duquesne Lt 3½s8 '65	104⅞	104½	104⅞
1 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Erie rfg 5s '67	79	78½	78½
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	78½	78	78½
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82¾	82½	82½
7 Erie cv 4s '53A	83	83	83
13 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	83½	83½	83½
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74	101⅞	101¾	101¾
10 Francis Sug 6s '56	113¼	111½	111½
5 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	70	70	70
2 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gen Pub Sv 5½s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s8 '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Goodrich 4½s8 '56	83⅞	83½	83½
10 Goodrich 6s '45	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s8 '76 D	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 Gt Nor 4½s8 '77 E	106	106	106
44 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
72 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	133⅜	132	132⅜
18 Gt Nor 3¾s8 '67	111⅛	110⅞	110⅞
3 Gulf Mob & N 5½s8 '50	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	93½	93½	93½
3 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s8 '40	102	102	102
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	45½	45	45
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	68¼	68	68¼
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	25½	25½	25½
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	72⅝	72¼	72¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	87	87	87
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	68	60	60
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	22½	22½	22½
28 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	66½	63	63
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	63½	63½	63½
8 Interlake Iron 4s '48	98	98	98
8 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13¾	12½	12¾
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76½	76½	76½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	76¾	76¾	76¾
7 Int Paper 6s '55	97¾	97⅝	97¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	87	87	87
61 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88½	87	88½
16 Int T&TeTel5½s'52	70¾	70	70¾
10 Int Tel 5½s '55	96½	96	96
1 Iowa Cen 4½s '51	71½	71½	71½
21 James P&Clea 4s '59	96½	96	96
13 Jones&LaughSt4½s861	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
26 KCP&S & Mem 4s '36	53	53	53
3 K C Term 4s '60	88½	88½	88½
1 Kanaw&Mich 4s '90	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	101¼	101½	101½
5 Lac Gas 6s '42A	104	104	104
5 Lac Gas 5½s8 '53	50	50	50
2 Lac Gas 5½s8 '60 D	59	58½	58½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	58½	58½	58½
3 L S & M S 3½s8 '97	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Leh C&N 4½s8 '54A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	62½	62½	62½
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	64	62½	62½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 Loews 3½s8 '46	124	124	124
1 Louis & Ark 5s '69	99¾	99½	99½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	91¾	91	91
1 Lou&N 4½s8 2003	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Louis & N 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Louisv Gas & E 4½s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 L & N 3s '80 SL	97	97	97
3 ManatSug 7½s42ct	87¾	87¾	87¾
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	57	57	57
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	34¾	34¾	34⅝
18 Marion StShov6s'47	30	30	30
3 McKes&Rob 5½s8	92	92	92
22 Met Ed 4½s8 '56	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 MetWSideElN1 4s'38	108¼	108¼	108¼
20 Mich Cen 4½s '79	106	105¼	105¼
3 MilElRR&L 5s '61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅜	101	101
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	23	23	23
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	77	77	77
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	68	68	68
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86½	86½	86½
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	38½	38½	38½
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	39¼	39	39

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	37	37	37
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18½	18½	18½
1 Mo Pac 4s '80 H	38½	38½	38½
10 MoPac 5s '81 J	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Mob&Ohi 5s '38	32	32	32
4 MonWPaPbWv4½s '60	103¼	102¾	102¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s8 '66	94	94	94
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	86½	86	86
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Namm&Sons 6s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s8 '51	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s8 '60	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	106½	106½	106½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	88	88	88
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94½	94½	94½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	94	94	94
3 N O Tex & M 4½s8 '56	92	92	92
10 N O Tex&M 5½s8 '54	49	49	49
1 NYC cv 6s '44	54	54	54
1 NYCrfg5s2013	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 NYC 4½s8 2013 A	98	97⅞	97⅞
29 NYC cn 0s '98	89½	89¼	89¼
95 NYC 3½s8 '52	97½	97	97½
10 NYC 3¾s8 '46	109½	109	109
4 NYC&HR 4½s8 2013	102	101¾	101¾
20 NYC&HR 3½s8 '97	89⅞	89¼	89¼
10 NYC La Sh 3½s8 '98	97	96¾	96⅞
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s8 '98	91½	91½	91½
2 NYChe&StL 5½s8 '74	97	96⅞	96⅞
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s8 '78	87¾	87¼	87¼
9 NY Ch&StL 4s '48	104	103¾	103¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s8 '65	100½	100	100
2 NY Edis 3¼s8 '66	100	100	100
4 NY Lack&W 4½s8 '73	103½	103½	103½
8 NY Lack&W4s'73A	98	97½	98
29 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	43½	43	43
26 NYNH&H 4½s8 '67	42¼	42	42½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	21¾	21½	21½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '56	21¾	21½	21½
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105½	105½	105½
11 NY Steam 6s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 NY Steam 6s '48	98½	98	98½
1 NY Steam 5s '51	98½	98½	98½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	89½	89½	89½
7 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	42	42	42
13 Niagara Sh 5½s8 '50	14	14	14
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	102½	101¾	102½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	28	28	28
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s8 '63	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104½	104½	104½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	111¾	111½	111½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103½	103½	103½
21 Nor Pac 4s '97	98	98	98
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	106¼	106	106
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	75	75	75
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s8 '72	105½	105½	105½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 OreShaRR&N 4s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
20 Pac Gas & El 3½s8 '66	107½	107⅜	107⅜
28 Pca E & G 3¾s8 '66	99	99	99
3 Para Bway 3s'55 ct	103½	103	103
6 Para Pict 8s'55	67½	67½	68
5 Park Pict 3½s'47	100	99¾	99¾
5 Park Lex 3½s'53 ct	90½	90¼	90¼
2 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	49	49	49
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	100	100	100
55 Pen P&Lt 4½s8'81	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Pen Co 4s'63	100¾	100¼	100¼
4 Pen RR Gen 5s'68	102⅝	102½	102⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	111½	111½	111½
2 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	107½	107½	107½
15 Pen RR 4½s8 deb '70	107½	107½	107¾
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
2 Pen RR 3¼s8'52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
40 PhilaDelC 3½s8'52 wi	102¼	102	102
1 Phila Elec 3½s8'67	108⅝	108	108⅝
18 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	97½	97½	97½
10 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
22 Philippine Ry 4s'37	11½	11½	11½
2 PCC &StL 5s'40 A	27½	26½	26½
2 PCC &StL 5s'70 A	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
6 PCC & St L 4½s'77	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
3 PCC & S L 4½s'82 A	107¾	107¼	107¼
12 Pitts Coal 5½s'50	110½	110⅜	110½
12 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	58	57	57
72 Pure Oil 4½s'50 ww	114	112½	112½
19 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 ww dr	111	110	110
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Rem Rand 4½s8 '56	107⅛	107¼	107¼
2 RFCdit 3½s8 '54	118	118	118
4 Repub Stl 4½s8 '61	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
7 Repub Steel 4½s8 '56	97	97	97
7 Revere Cop&B4½s8 '56	160	157½	157½
3 Saguenay P&L 4½s8 '66	102⅞	102½	102½
10 StLIM&S4½s8 '60	101	100¾	101
5 St L S F 4½s8 '78	79	79	79
5 St L S W 1st 4s '89	25	25	25
3 StP&KC ShL4½s8 '41	85	85	85
4 St P M & M 5s 43	19	19	19
1 SA & A Pass 4s '43	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
1 San Ant Pub Sv 6s '52	102	102	102
1 San Diego G & E 4s'65	110	108	108
18 Seab A L 4s '45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	17¼	16⅞	17
2 Sea A L 4s '50	28½	28½	28½
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	26	26	26
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	14¼	13¾	14
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Shell Un 2½s8 '51	99	98¾	98¾
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105	105	105
10 So Bell T & T 5s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s '68	90½	89¾	90
20 Sou Pac 4½s '81	88⅞	88¼	88¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 So Pac 4½s '69	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 So Pac cit 4s '49	96	96	96
20 So Pac 3¾s8 '46	100½	99¾	99¾
10 So Pac 4½s8 Ore '77	95⅞	95¼	95¼
1 South Ry gen 5s '56	100½	100¼	100¼
15 South Ry cn 5s '94	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	78	77½	77½
2 Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Sw Gas & El 4s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
16 Spokane Int 5s '55	27½	27½	27½
8 StandOilNJ 3s '61	107⅞	107¾	107¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	113¾	113¼	113½
6 Swift&Co 3¼s8 '50	106¾	106¼	106¼
10 TenEIPow 6s '47 A	90	90	90
5 TRR A St L 4s '53	108¾	108½	108½
15 TexarkPr 5½s8 '50	104¾	104½	104¾
19 TexCorp 3½s8 '51	104	103⅞	104
2 Tex&N Orls 5s '43	49½	49¼	49¼
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s8 '52	100½	100½	100½
7 Third Ave 4s '60	113½	113½	113½
5 Tidewat 3½s8 '52	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107	106⅞	106⅞
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
4 U S Rub 5s '47	97¾	97⅝	97¾
1 Utah L&T Trac 5s '44	99	99	99
1 UtilP&L5½s8 '47	100	99¾	100
13 Util P&L 5s '59	50½	50⅛	50⅛
2 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	22¾	22¼	22½
1 Va&E&Pow 4s '55 A	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
11 VirginianRy3¾s8 '66 H	105⅜	105	105
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39	93¼	93⅛	93½
1 Walworth 4s '55	96	96	96
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	78⅞	78½	78⅞
1 Warner Quin 6s '39	95	94½	94⅞
16 West Pen P 3½s8 '66	48½	48½	48½
1 West Md 5½s8 '77 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
14 West Md 4s '52	108	108	108
2 West Pac 1st 5s '46	103¾	103½	103½
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	31¾	31¼	31¾
16 Western Un 5s '51	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Western Un 5s '51	101	101	101
30 Western Union 5s '50	101	101	101
3 WestShore 4s 2361	101	100¾	101
19 Wis Cen 4s '49	92½	92½	92½
8 Youngst S&T 4s '61	25	24½	24½
9 Youngst S&T 3½s8 '51	101¼	101	101¼
	134	133	133¼

Total today—4,866,000; previous day—7,234,000; week ago—8,554,000; year ago—9,140,000; two years ago—11,197,000; Jan. 1 to date—1,593,064,000; year ago—1,670,031,000; two years ago—1,340,587,000.

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY July No 3	2.46	2.47	2.46	2.47	+.01
Wld Sept 37 No 4	1.19½	1.20	1.19	1.19½	..
Wld March 38 No 4	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30+	.00½

SEC to Publish Daily Figures On Odd-Lot Dealings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The publication of daily figures on odd-lot transactions in stocks, rights and warrants by odd-lot dealers and specialists on the New York Stock Exchange has been started by the Securities and Exchange Commission as another step in its study to determine the various factors that contribute to trading activity on the various stock exchanges.

The daily figures will be made available about 48 hours after the close of each trading day. A weekly summary will contain the daily figures as corrected, and also will, for the first time, report the value of shares purchased and sold in odd lots.

The figures are being prepared by the Division of Research and Statistics, of which Dr. Paul P. Gourrich is chief. The commission said that the promptness with which it was able to make them available was possible only through the close co-operation of three odd-lot firms and the three specialist firms which deal in odd lots on the stock exchange.

It is expected by the SEC that the figures will be of great significance in showing trends over a period of time. Studies which have been made are said to show, for instance, that in the recent decline in stock market prices and the severe contraction in total volume, odd-lot transactions by customers, although falling off in volume, have continued to show an excess of purchases to sales.

The daily figures show the number of customers' orders to buy and to sell. On June 7 there were 4632 such orders to buy and 4111 to sell or an aggregate of 8473 orders involving 121,958 shares sold and 100,923 purchased, representing a very considerable activity on the part of customers dealing in the small lots of stock.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Agr Bank Col 6s '47	23	23	23
3 Antioqua 7s '45 A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Antioquia 7s '45 B	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3 Antioquia 7s '46 C	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1 Antioquia Tar 7s '57	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
27 Argentine 4s '72	101¼	101	101¼
12 Argentine 4½s '71	101¼	101	101¼
1 Argentine 6s '57 A	101¼	101	101¼
	100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32
2 Arg 6s '59 Aut	101 11-32	101 10-32	101 10-32
3 Arg 6s 1960 Feb	100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32
4 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32
5 Arg 6s 1961 May	101 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32
	101 25-32	101 25-32	101 25-32
2 Australia 5s '55	107½	107½	107½
1 Australia 5s '57	107¾	107¾	107¾
52 Australia 4½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Austria 7s '57	104	104	104
2 Belgium 7s '55	118½

White House 'Commencement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—In the Blue Room of the White House, in a ceremony for which no precedent could be recalled, Miss Marguerite A. Le Hand of Somerville, Mass., personal secretary to President Roosevelt, was yesterday given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rosary College, of River Forest, Ill.

On the same day, but in absentia, Rudolf Forster, who has been executive clerk in charge of the White House offices under eight presidents, was given an honorary Doctorate of Law by Reed College of Portland, Ore Of Mr. Forster, the citation ran: "Trusted confidant and assistant to eight president of the United States. He has sought in vain permanently to hide his light under a bushel. His important contribution of loyal and able service to the nation, like that of thousands of men and women whose names have been unsung, is appreciated and honored by his fellow citizens."

Roosevelts Attend

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and of the White House staff, looked on as the degree was conferred upon Miss Le Hand by the Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, of Catholic University, representing Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago. The citation, read by the Very Rev. Michael J. Ready, general secretary of the National Catholic welfare conference, was in part as follows:

"In Marguerite Alice Le Hand, we salute a woman who quietly and unselfishly has given herself to the service of our country as secretary to the President of the United States, who has caught from him the vision of a better social order and taken from him the pattern of loyalty and devotion to duty, deserving and justifying in every circumstance the trust implied in her position."

Miss Le Hand has been personal secretary to President Roosevelt during his two terms as Governor of New York, and during his entire occupancy of the White House. Previously, she was secretary to the late Louis McHenry Howe, the President's secretary during his entire public career.

Long in Service

Known as "Missy" by the entire Roosevelt family and White House group—a nickname coined years ago by the small Roosevelt children—she is one of the most important members of the close-knit secretarial netwok which surrounds the President. Miss Le Hand accompanies the President on most of his trips, except his long sea jaunts, and probably is more familiar with his interests and pursuits than any but one or two members of the immediate family.

Rudolf Forster's eminent services to the presidential office have been receiving increasing attention in recent years, and both Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt strikingly declared their debt to him. President Roosevelt took him on his cruise in 1934 through the Panama Canal, to Hawaii and the Pacific Coast, as a tribute.

College Honors 'Unsung Heroes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. June 11—Reed College, departing from conventions governing the awarding of honorary degrees, yesterday conferred degrees on five persons, for whom the college had combed the United States. The awards made at commencement exercises represent the deliberate effort of the college to honor persons not traditionally considered eligible for honorary degrees but who, because of their contributions, are pre-eminently worthy of such distinction.

Except for an occasion 22 years ago, yesterday's awards represent the first made by Reed College in its entire history. Not for another 25 years will the college make similar awards. Those who received degrees are as follows:

Rudolph Forster, executive clerk in charge of the White House offices, and Louis Stark, reporter on labor relations of the New York Times, degrees of doctor of laws; Willard W. Beatty, formerly president of the Progressive Education Association, now Director of Education of the Office of Indian Affairs, and Miss Ruth West, a class-room teacher, Lewis & Clark High School, Spokane, Washington, degrees of doctor of education; and William Brewster, Portland citizen, doctor of laws.

The persons chosen for these honors in their respective fields, selected on the following bases: first, it was stipulated that they be in no way connected with the college, either by past association or expectation of future association; then, it was provided that they be persons who have done very distinguished work in fields calling for a degree of intellectual or artistic endeavor worthy of recognition.

More than once the persons nominated were designated by those recommending them as "unsung heroes" who would have received honorary degrees long since but for a strange failure to recognize the great importance of the work they had been doing, or because of great personal modesty.

'Dust Bowl' Looks to Future

(Continued from Page 1)

broke the market and wheat sold throughout the area for as little as 18 cents a bushel.

But these people have faith in the country. Those who did not have fortitude to endure hardship, to breathe dust, to have it in their eyes, hair and ears, have gone. Abandoned farms, some with buildings half buried in dust and sand, and vacant storerooms give mute evidence. It is true many could not have stayed it not been for Government grants and loans—upward of a billion dollars in the last four years

With all the rain, two major dusters, both described as "black as night," swept across the area within the last three weeks. Old-timers said both originated "way up North, probably in Wyoming," indicating, perhaps, the birth of a new problem area. There have been countless minor blows and just outside Boise City the other day while wind-driven rain streaked down the coach windows a small duster enveloped the 20-mile-an-hour combination freight and passenger train.

During the last major duster near Stratford, Texas, the north horizon suddenly became black. It looked like a rain storm approaching. It came swiftly, rearing higher and higher. The train sped into Stratford and the passengers took shelter in Watson's grocery. It looked like the Rocky Mountains were moving by unseen force into Oklahoma. Darkness came quickly, shading blacker and blacker until objects six feet outside the store could not be distinguished. Lights were turned on.

A workman came out of the blackness. He pressed his face against the glass in the door and opened it. A blast of dust accompanied him into the store.

"Bad one," he said once inside. "Dropped my dinner pail out there and couldn't find it."

There was an apparent tenseness but outwardly everyone was composed. Mrs. Watson broke the silence, suddenly recalling that she had not closed the rear door of her home.

"Things will be a mess again; I'll have to work all evening cleaning up the house," she said.

Suddenly sheets of rain came, driven by wind traveling at an estimated 50 miles an hour, chasing the dust southward. Then came pelting hail which floated on the water-filled unpaved street and adhered to the slant roofs of near-by buildings until it looked like a covering of snow. It was January in June.

Mr. Watson turned off the lights. "Don't think those hailstones were large enough to destroy what little wheat I have left on that section out east there," he said, pointing. "Had hoped to get five or six bushels to the acre off it."

The workman found his dinner pail in the street not 20 feet from the store entrance. He started home, jumping water at the curbstone.

The air was clear then and the setting sun shone brightly.

In some sections one can drive for miles between barren fields, dotted with dunes and hummocks as far as the eye can see. Fences can be distinguished by an occasional post sticking out of mounds of sand. Dead bushy tumbleweeds catch in the fences and form a barrier around which the sand builds.

The surface soil has been swept away—down to the "hard pan" the natives say. Now and then a bird is seen and the numerous jackrabbits of years ago have been reduced to a meager number.

Government agencies, in an intensive effort to restore the area, are by actual demonstration, showing farmers and ranches what can be accomplished if they follow proper practices in land use—thousands of cultivated acres must necessarily be returned to grass—terracing, contour cultivation, strip cropping, listing and pasture furrowing.

Patronage Charge Made Against Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Renewed charges that officials of the New York World's Fair of 1939 were conducting "a patronage mill" in preparing for the exposition were made here today as the Municipal Civil Service Commission took steps to close eligible lists heretofore made available in recruiting personnel for the fair.

Paul J. Kern, civil service commissioner, stated that in accordance with a resolution outlined by the commission yesterday, civil service lists would remain closed to the exposition company until the latter agreed to make public the appointments made from them.

A statement prepared by James E Finegan, president of the Commission, held that while the world's fair organization was to have taken all except technical men from civil service lists, directors of the fair had "flagrantly and openly violated this resolution by the employment of hundreds of persons outside of civil service lists."

LaGuardia 'Deal'

(Continued from Page 1)

reports representing Mr. Farley as willing to confer this honr on the New York City Fusion Mayor were laughed at by both Democratic and Republican leaders here. To attempt to name Mr. LaGuardia to succeed Senator Wagner would be certain to make for a split in the Democratic organization in New York State and city that would take years to heal.

Mayor LaGuardia himself is felt to be largely responsible for this. He has gone out of his way to antagonize Mr. Farley and every other old-line party leader here, and these men have long memories.

It is understood that if Senator Wagner should accept the new party assignment and run for Mayor of New York on the Democratic ticket, no obstacle would be placed in the way of Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn, Bronx boss and chief Farley lieutenant in New York City organization affairs, furthering his ambition to go to the United States Senate and join the New Deal bloc there. Mr. Flynn's name is first on Mr. Farley's list for his preferment, as was printed exclusively in these dispatches last Wednesday.

Should developments cause Mr. Flynn to change his intentions, however, there are several others of ranking Democratic party status to whom the appointment would go.

Ten Federal Indictments Won in 'Accessory' Cases

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11 (AP)—The Federal Government obtained indictments yesterday against 10 persons in its drive to punish accessories of public enemies.

They are charged with harboring the Barker-Karpis-Campbell gang, with being an accessory after the fact in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Minn., and with conspiracy to evade arrest.

Hamburg Skyscraper To Typify Big Port

Hamburg, Ger., June 11

Hamburg is to have a towering New York-like sky line as a "monumental expression" of its importance as a world port.

An extensive program of tall buildings was authorized yesterday by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and announced to the Hamburg Senate.

One of the first projects will be a 60-story skyscraper, 830 feet high.

House Group Asks $194,328,363 For Army Flood Work

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The House Appropriationts Committee today recommended a $194,328,363 appropriation for the War Department to finance flood control, river and harbor improvements and other non-military projects.

The House already has approved a $415,751,531 appropriation for the department's military activities. The additional money would bring its total funds for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to $610,079,894.

The non-military appropriation approved by the committee was $3,736,378 above the current year's figure, but $47,181 below the budget bureau's estimates.

A total of $128,000,000 was recommended for rivers and harbor projects, of which $90,822,101 would be for New York and $34,177,899 for maintenance.

A tentative allocation of the proposed $30,000,000 expenditure, submitted by the army engineers as their first year's program under the omnibus flood control act, included:

Reservoirs, in the Merrimack River basin in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, $1,200,000; in the Connecticut River Basin, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, $1,500,000.

Reservoirs and channel enlargements in southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania $1,681,000.

Levees on upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and their tributaries, $1,000,000.

Reservoir system in Pennsylvania's Monongahela and Allegheny river basins, $5,000,000.

LaGuardia Rejects Wage Restorations In Higher Brackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today had run his blue pencil through $896,213 of the $17,692,270 in the pay restorations schedule now before the board of estimate. His objections cover all rises for officials earning more than $5000 a year, as a protest against adjustments that would bring the entire officialdom of the city back to the pay levels of 1932 when depression economies had not yet taken effect in the city government here. There are 544 persons in this payroll category.

In taking his stand for continuation of the reduced standards in these brackets, the Mayor stressed his willingness to see the bulk of civil service employees have their pay restored. This class of city workers constitutes the majority, or about $13,000,000 of the total restoration figure recommended this week by the director of the budget at the behest of the city's appropriating body.

City trade groups and the New York Real Estate Board registered their protest at the blanket restoration today, on the ground that the upward revision it would entail in the 1938 budget would add new burdents to taxpayers.

'They May' Is Einstein's Answer to Boy's Poser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11—Bradford Chambers, 14-year-old Princeton day school student, has succeeded in invading the privacy of the world's most eminent natural scientist to prove to his classmates that his solution to a mathematical problem was correct.

The youth accomplished a feat which has baffled news reporters for years when he got by Dr. Albert Einstein's watchful secretary yesterday and put his problem directly before the mathematician.

"Two consecutive odd numbers, the difference of whose squares is minus 56, may be negative as well as positive, may they not?" he asked.

"They may," said Dr. Einstein.

Celebrated Chef's Fame Given Legal Protection

NEW YORK, June 11—George Rector is to have legal protection in the reputation he has established as one of the world's celebrated chefs and food experts, the New York Supreme Court has decreed.

Mr. Rector, who is now master chef for the Phillips Southern Kitchens, Cambridge, Md., filed an injunction to restrain eating places in New York City from using his name. The court ordered such establishments to abandon the name "Rector's" within three months.

Garden Plots Given Austrian Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bregenz, Austria

Some 300 workers, employed in Schindler & Co.'s textile factory here, recently received free land for gardens.

They were assembled in the largest room of the plant and invited to draw lots corresponding to plots designated on a large map hanging on the wall. Thus the workers could see there was no favoritism.

Harvard Gets $615,773 Fund To Study Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 11—To investigate methods of increasing the growth of plants, especially trees, and the rate at which they convert sunlight into cellulose and other vegetable substances valuable to mankind is the purpose of a gift of $615,773 announced today by Harvard University. Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, of Boston, a graduate of the class of 1882, is the donor. He has designated the fund as the Maria Moors Cabot Foundation for Botanical Research.

This foundation, Dr. James B. Conant, president, said in connection with the announcement of the gift, "is a first and highly important step toward the creation in Harvard University of a broad and far-reaching program of advanced research and instruction in the whole range of the conservation of natural resources.

"The current organization of the Harvard Forest and the creation of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration have sharply focussed the attention of the University on the urgent need and the opportunity for such a program."

The significance of the research which Harvard will start this year under the Cabot Foundation was also emphasized by Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, administrator of botanical collections at Harvard.

"The extraordinary achievements in improving the vigor, hardiness, and productivity of food plants and of domestic animals by scientific selection and by hybridization are common knowledge," he said.

"It is only in the past 150 years that Europe has used intensive forest culture, and only in the past generation that America has made a beginning in that direction. As, however, only about 15 per cent of the forests of the world are under scientific cultivation and the rest are being threatened by destructive exploitation, the danger to the world's future supply of wood and cellulose is apparent.

"One important and promising solution of the problem lies in improving the strains of trees used in the cultivated forests of the world, and it is on that aspect that Harvard University is now enabled to launch a significant research program through the generous gift of Dr. Cabot."

Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

site of what had been the case. This provoked a storm of protest in German papers and in consequence the Austrian Government canceled a game which the German handball team had been scheduled to play in the Austrian city of Graz.

Graz is a National Socialist center where even greater pro-German demonstrations might have been expected than in Vienna.

The Fatherland Front is reported to have organized armed bands to take direct action against the National Socialists in certain Austrian provinces. The Fatherland Front is demanding with increasing insistence and strength that National Socialist activities generally be suppressed.

Stricter regulations have been adopted regarding the display of German flags here.

The Austrian press continues to attack the Berlin Government for its fight against the Roman Catholic church and all German papers containing Dr. Goebbel's recent speech against that denomination were confiscated here. At the same time, Vienna loyalist and Jewish papers are allowed freely to criticize Germany.

Chancellor Schuschnigg's policy is understood generally to be to oppose German intervention and encroachment of all kinds, but without completely alienating Germany. He says he is patient and has remarked that the times are working with him.

The tension seems to be increasing between the German and the Austrian governments but so far no actual break seems imminent.

The Reich's Minister for Economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, makes his official visit here next week; and Austrian ministers in Budapest, Belgrade and Sofia went to the flying fields in those cities to greet the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, in the course of his much-publicized visit to the Balkans.

The Austrian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, has also just announced that Austria's foreign policy is still based on the Rome Protocol and the friendship pact with Germany.

Although, therefore, opposition to Hitlerism is growing here, good relations with Germany are still cherished.

Austria thus continues its zigzag road in hopes that world events will create a straighter and easier highway.

U. S. Permit Given For Soviet Flight

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The State Department announced today that it had granted a request of the Russian Embassy for a Soviet aviator to fly over United States territory.

This indicated that the Moscow Government expected soon to try another flight from the Soviet Capital to San Francisco by way of the North Pole—a venture which failed in 1935 because of mechanical difficulties encountered by Pilot Sigsmund Levanevesky.

State Department officials would give no further information, beyond asserting that the formal permit did not specify the date, starting point or destination of the proposed flight. They said detailed information must come from Moscow.

N. Y. Milk Increase

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—New York State's milk production for May increased between 3 and 4 per cent over that for May, 1936, the joint report by the state and the United States Department of Agriculture showed today. The increase was "much less on a percentage basis" than corresponding increases in earlier months, the report said.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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BOSTON, 226-232-238-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 3444 or superintendent in each house.

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SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS wanted, country home near seashore; beautiful sunsets; home cooking; rates reasonable. MRS. SETH JOYCE, Swans Island, Atlantic, Me.

BURNT COVE INN, By-the-Sea—Cool, ideal for artists, teachers, writers; lobster served. Edith Whitman, Stonington, Maine.

CLIFF INN, cor. Cliff and Chestnut Streets, overlooking Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Tel. Marblehead 636. Now open. Piazza dining room.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM On Cape Cod
Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request. DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

PITTSFIELD, N. H.—Emerson Homestead; small, quiet farm for restful vacation or study. Mrs. Abbie Emerson Geer, 478 Lake Ave., Manchester, N. H.

VACATION IN MAINE!—On Lake Cobbossecontee; comfort, quiet, rest! Modern conveniences, home cooked food; nearby golf and dancing; $20 weekly. For information and reservations address Mrs. Ella Taylor, Winthrop, Maine.

SUMMER HOMES

FALMOUTH, MASS, Belvedere Plains—10 rooms; 2 maid's rooms and bath; 4 master chambers; running water, bath; near the shore; excellent beach; vegetable garden; may be seen until Mon. evening, or call ARL. 0123.

FOR RENT—July and August
125-year-old house in Fitzwilliam Village, N. H. 75 miles from Boston. 11 rooms furnished with many original antiques; electricity, modern plumbing; 2-car garage, large lawns, 10 acre wood lot with beautiful pine grove. Apply Mrs. T. T. Baldwin, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

FOR ADULTS desiring unusual quiet; woods, beach; large 5-room cottage, furnished, modern improvements, fireplace; season $300, month $150. Write or phone DALOZ, Wading River, L. I.

NORTH SCITUATE Cottages, furnished, to let or for sale; beach or country. T. ASHLEY, 3 Gannet Road, at ocean end of street. Tel. No. Scituate. Mass. 217-W or HUBbard 2800.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St. Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass Col. 3206

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats, such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., opposite Macy's, near Broadway. Chickering 4-4408.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal. Norge products HOME SPECIALTIES, Con. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127 We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Bedding Plants
of Every Description
ARLington 3090—3091
G. O. Anderson & Son
901 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON
Medford Branch now open—242 High St.

The New 1937
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 Broadway Tel. ARL. 2433

SPRING PLANTING
Fertilizers—Seeds—Garden Tools
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 0114

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT

The saltiest salt because the purest
Ideal for cooking and table use.
YOUNG'S MARKET
39 LEONARD STREET Bel. 0845

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Up-to-Date Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

PACKING MOVING
DUNN CO.
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Marinello Guild Beauty Shop
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
NO MACHINE
NO ELECTRICITY
Also NESTLE PERMANENT
Specializing in Facial Work
FREIDA E. LOVEJOY
Telephone Liberty 9608
920 Little Building, Boston

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

BOSTON—Dorchester

COAL
D. J. CUTTER & CO.
420 Freeport St., Dorchester
Spring Price: Stove, Egg, Nut, $12 Cash. New England Coke (2-ton Contract), $10.95
FUEL OIL TAL 6310
Authorized Agents
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV. BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

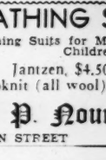
Dresses
Crown-Tested Prints, $4.95 or 2 for $9.00
Spun-Rayon $3.95
Voile or Dimity . . . . $1.95 and $2.95
Bathing Suits, Sports Wear and Accessories
Parsons Dry Goods Co.
Opposite Masonic Temple, Braintree
Tel. Bra. 0734

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
NEW ARRIVALS in SHEER, COOL COTTONS, $2.00
in BASEMENT
REMEMBER FATHER on FATHER'S DAY with a TIE—65c-$1.00-$.150
LINEHAN'S
59 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



YOUR FUR COAT
Restyled—Repaired—Relined at Our Studio. $25
When necessary extra pelts are furnished at cost.
Storage 2% ALGonquin 9297
FRANCINE FUR STUDIO
1211 COMMONWEALTH AVE., ALLSTON

RED CAB
ASPinwall 5000
TAXI SAFETY SERVICE SATISFACTION

Beaconsfield Garage
Storage—Repairs
Pennzoil Safety Lubrication
24-Hour Service
106 BEACONSFIELD RD Asp. 6800

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion *Flow

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

When Father Has His Day,
SUNDAY, JUNE 20TH

Give him an old-fashioned Chocolate Cake

558 Main Street
Tel. 1854

New Seth Thomas Clocks are well remembered
WEDDING GIFTS
$4.95 to $50.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS

Palm Beach, Garbardines, and other fine Summer Suits. INVESTIGATE. It will pay you.

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk Cream. Eggs.

Schadlich's Market
WONDER BREAD
IT'S SLO-BAKED
Fresh Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit. Daily Deliveries.
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

Deposits next put on interest
July 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly.
WORCESTER NORTH SAVINGS INSTITUTION
288-294 MAIN STREET

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

FRAMINGHAM

C. F. Carlson Co.
Taxidermists, Tanners, Raw Furs
Manufacturing Furriers
Cold Storage Insured and Bonded by the Commonwealth
New Coats at Factory Prices less than Wholesale. Storage, Factory and Showroom, 17 Haven Street.

For Graduation
Give a
Typewriter
Bates Stationery Store
IRVING SQUARE

The RIGHT White Shoe
For Graduation
WALK-OVER SHOE
Concord Street

For Tasty Bites on Summer Days
Stop at
New Hollis Markets

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

WARREN A. ELWELL
F. J. BABSON & COMPANY
INSURANCE
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO. BLDG.
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Telephone 1561

HAVERHILL

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service - Satisfaction - Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

--TYPEWRITERS--
SOLD, RENTED, REPAIRED

The Stationery Shop
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

NEW ENGLAND COKE
$10.50
New Winter Fuel Contracts are now ready. Let us supply you with New England Coke next season.
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
14 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD Tel. 44

Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM

LITCHFIELD MOTORS, Inc.
"At the Harbor"
SALES Ford SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Roy E. Litchfield, Jr., is glad to serve Monitor Readers with
Golden Shell
The New Motor Oil
and Complete SHELL LUBRICATION

YOUNG & CO.
!! Get in the Swim !!
Bathing Suits, $2.98-$3.98
Slacks, $1.00-$1.59-$2.98
Shirts, $1.00

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.
ICE CREAM
HOLBROOK, MASS.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

For Narrow-Heel-Feet
Wilbur Coon shoes are built with special measurements, so that we can fit you perfectly at the five important fitting points . . . Length, Width, Waist, Instep and Heel.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING. 598 DWIGHT ST.

Everything for the Garden
Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers, Grass Seed and Fertilizer. Also a Full Line of Paints.
Osborne Hardware Co.
243 Maple St. 913 Hampden St.

For Father's Day
Smart Neckwear in Gift Boxes
$1.00 to $3.00
All hand made, pure silk.
FRED JOHNSON, Inc.
Hotel Holyoke Building

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

LAWRENCE

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
Perfect for either bathing or luxurious lazing about the beach.
$5.95
Surf Shop—Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

LIFE INSURANCE
and
Annuities
Walter I. Churchill
Insurance Counselor
331 Bay State Building Tel. 32025

LEXINGTON

Now is the time
to have your Bicycle, Lawn mower, Saws, Axes, grass and pruning shears and other articles put in condition at
FISKE BROS.
9-11 DEPOT SQUARE

More Specials for June
Ball-Bearing Carpet Sweeper, (blue) at 1.98
All-Purpose Porch Chairs....at 98c
Cold Pack Canners .....at 1.19
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 MASS. AVE. PHONE LEX. 0300

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue
Agents for Jalma
25c and $1.00 Sizes
Free Delivery Call Lex. 0064

Wedding and Anniversary Gifts
ALUMINUM, COPPER and PEWTER
Lexington Artcraft Shop
21 Depot Square

WHITE HATS in Felt, Crepe and Straw
also Panamas and Leghorns
Amy & Laura Hat Shoppe
1745 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1626-R

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show even if the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Travel smartly while Vacationing
Special values in Bags and Suit Cases for Men and Women. Third Floor.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.
Cool, Summer Cotton Frocks—Linens
PRINTED SHEERS $2.98 to $5.98
COTTON SHOP, SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

For Graduation
A Desk of His Own
Give the graduate a desk he will cherish for its beauty as well as its convenience. We have many favored styles, all excellent values. Come in today to see them!
W. B. Gifford
97-99 Market Street

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737
Sale—Red Label Pepperell Sheets. Guaranteed by the Pepperell Mills for three years.
Size 63x99—$1.29 Value ..... 95c each
Size 72x99—$1.39 Value .....1.05 each
Size 81x99—$1.49 Value .....$1.10 each
42x38½ Pepperell Pillow Cases....27c each
SALE—White Acetate Dress Fabrics
Regularly 79c, at 49c yard
Novelty weaves, invisible checks and stripes, 39-inch.
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store—Union Street

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1937
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1360
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Bride
—PRICES REASONABLE—
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Corner Buffum Street

Men's Underwear
Carter's Union Suits, $1.00-$2.00
Arrow Shirts and Shorts, 50c and 65c
Interwoven Hose, 35c and 50c
M. A. ROBERTS
128 Monroe, Corner Washington St.

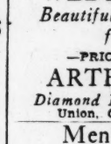
Carroll
Ladies' Hatter
Smart models for Town and Country
5 Broad Street Tel. BRE 4474

CARPETS and RUGS
Cleaned and Shampooed
30 Years of Carpet Experience
Orientals Cleaned and Repaired
Window Shades Made to Order
CHARLES J. LOWE
306 Eastern Ave. Breakers 1846

MALDEN

Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
Machine or Machineless Permanents
Moderate Prices
Personal Service
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN MASS
Tel. 0465-W

WHEN DINING OUT
DINE AT
Russo's
RESTAURANT
454 MAIN STREET MALDEN

Wedding and Graduation GIFTS

George Downie
Jeweler
28 Pleasant St., Malden

Sidelinger's Market
519 Main Street, Malden
Selling Better Meats and Canned Foods

MASSACHUSETTS

MARLBORO

BABCOCK'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Cor. Main and E. Main St. Tel. 152

BOND'S MARKET
Fine Foods at Right Prices
Meats, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
Staples and delicacies for the table.
Fresh Bread and Pastry from Our Own Ovens.

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
LOWEST PRICES ON
HATCHET Brand Canned Goods
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. Mys. 0727

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
5 Forest Street Mystic 3100

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3888

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service which you get only at
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST., MELROSE, MASS.
Phone MELrose 4180

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREETS

Eastman Storage Warehouse
FURNITURE and PIANO STORAGE
6 Eastman Place, Melrose
For rates Telephone Mel. 1016

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

NEEDHAM

The Harper Method Shop
The Shop of Personal Attention
You are assured of comfort while enjoying all branches of beauty culture.
Scientific Care of the Hair.
EUGENE
Permanent Waving
ELSIE DUNTON
905 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0570

Oil contracts at lowest prices.
Free Oil Burner Service.
Metered Delivery.
Whetton's Oil Co.
904 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967—0380

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. KINSMAN
81 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly HENRY THOMAS CO.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
106 West St., Needham Hgts. Tel. Need. 0090

Greeting Cards, Gifts and Stationery for Father's Day and Graduation
THE END OF THE TRAIL
"The Kind of a Shop that is kind to your purse"
1096 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1014

Needham's Newest Beauty Shop
SELWYN BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in Hair Tinting and Dyeing. Featuring Silaer System of Permanent Waving.
920 Great Plain Ave. (Theatre Bldg.) Need. 1927 Open evenings until 8 P. M. Sat. until 9 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM (Continued)

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
28 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Helene's Hat Shoppe

See our distinctive showing of summer felt and straw millinery in distinctive styles for miss and matron.
916 Gt. Plain Ave. Theatre Block

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
90 Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
Heins Brand—Rumford Baking Powder, and many other nationally advertised goods in the Monitor

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213
NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleansers and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephones 1738 and 1739

We Invite You to Make Your Selection of
Graduation Cards and Gifts
at
Hutchinson's Bookstore
222 Union Street, New Bedford, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT

LEIGHTON'S BAKERY
"Near the through way"
110 Pleasant St. } NEWBURYPORT
84 State St. }
62 MAIN ST., AMESBURY

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 618-W
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
Gown Shoppe
Come - Look!
DRESSES COATS Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. Cashman
HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mid. 3923-J 9 A. M.—5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

Newton Hudson-Terraplane, Inc.
MYRTON F. EVANS, Treas.
Also Dealer for the
NEW WILLYS "37"
Half the Gas—Twice the Smartness
208 Washington St. New. No. 1990-7181

Parke Snow Inc
WASHINGTON ST., NEWTON
An Ideal Place to Buy All Your Smart Summer Apparel

STUDEBAKER
Smart to be seen in . . . Smarter to Buy
Immediate Delivery
Newton Motors, Inc.
126 GALEN ST. New. No. 8140

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating.
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET BEMIS Kld. 0244
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

NEWTON MOTOR SALES
NEW FORD V-8 1937
A Perfect Graduation Present
377 Washington St. New. No. 4200

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets
Window Caulking
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4353

BASLEY'S GOOD LUMBER
ROY S. EDWARDS
Call NEW. NO. 5500
29 Crafts Street

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
ALFRED E. FULLER
INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest insurance agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1561

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A Service for Every Household
DIAL 6493

Blanche's Beauty Salon
Expert Permanent Waving
Distinctive Haircutting
166 North St., Miller Bldg. Tel. 2-4022

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
W. H. RAYNER & SON
Kirkmead Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
Certo, 25c bottle
37 Stoddard Avenue Dial 5396

Buy at
Sears
and Save
Household ● Car ● Clothing
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

SYDNEY J. HUNTSMITH
Teacher of Singing
Development of the Speaking Voice.
17 Buel Street Tel. 8712

Rollins Silk Slips
White or Tea Rose
$1.95
BATCHELDERS
83 East Street Opp. Court House

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remick's
QUINCY
Headquarters for Graduation Outfits

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy 1233 Hancock St
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
Place Your Order Now
for
Fresh Salmon and Native Green Peas
for JUNE 17TH

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836—1937"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

TEL. GRANITE 5540
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
WILLIAM L. TROUP Plumbing WALTER D. TROUP Heating

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
"Let the color be your guide"
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pres. 0047

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

Wedding, Birthday, Graduation GIFTS
WILLIAM E. FRITZ
Jeweler
1543 HANCOCK STREET

Get Summer Clothes Ready Now!
White flannels, wash suits, just nifty sports suits. Any and all entrusted to our care and you're all set.
Old Colony Laundry
100 QUINCY AVENUE PRES. 5000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
A Reminder
Fresh Salmon and Green Peas
for June 17th
RAWSON'S MARKET
Special Peanut Hams
Small Legs Spring Lamb
Fresh Salmon and Green Peas
for June 17th
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Fresh Banana Pecan Ice Cream

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
WAKEFIELD
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

SALEM

House of Seven Gables
After visiting this Historic House plan to eat in GARDEN or in the TEA ROOM
Now open from 12 to 7:30 P. M.
Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices
HATHAWAY HOUSE
(1682)
is also in the garden and overlooks the harbor. It provides guest rooms which combine antique furnishings with modern comfort.
EAST INDIA HOUSE
Built 1706
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
served on Terrace if desired.
Large cool rooms, with or without baths—Reasonable prices.
384 ESSEX STREET Tel. Salem 4775

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TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
8 SHEPARD STREET TEL. 2181

The New V-8 Ford
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Are Low
Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND STREET Tel. 684

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS WATCHES SILVERWARE JEWELRY
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. Somerset 1013

Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners
Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1864

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass Ave., Arlington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WINCHESTER HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The individual Beauty Shop. Latest creations—oil permanents
820 State St., Spfd., Mass.
Madam Thereau, *Prop.*
TEL. 2-0613

LEIGHTON'S COFFEE SHOP
AT WINCHESTER SQUARE
Open until Midnight
Luncheons and Dinners. We make super-creamed Ice Cream.

David Charon BEAUTY SHOPPE
1311 MAIN STREET
WOMAN'S SHOP BUILDING
TELEPHONE 6-3750

TRUE BROTHERS, Inc.
Jewelers *Est. 1898*
Wedding and Graduation Gifts of Distinction. Large selection, good quality, prices moderate.
1390 MAIN STREET

Wedding Gifts for the Bride
Frostoria Glass Ware—Chase Chromium—Lamps and Cards
Gifts from $1.00 to $5.00
WELLS & WELLS
270 Worthington Street

MONITOR *readers are cordially invited to visit*
The NEW HOME of the
Kliem Beauty Salon
at 293 Bridge Street, Suite 224
Expert beauty service.
For Appointment Phone 2-3883

TAUNTON

Storey & Co
58 MAIN ST., TAUNTON
New Arrivals in Sheer Cool Cottons, $2.00

WALTHAM

Henley Clothes
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
439 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery
Ask About
Our Liberal "blue coal" Budget Plan
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
224 Newton Street Wal. 0052

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Ford USED CARS
1936 Ford De. Cabriolet $545
1936 Touring Tudor 485
1935 Touring Fordor 425
Authorized Lincoln, Ford and Zephyr Dealer
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 N. BEACON ST. WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 Open Evenings

WELLESLEY

STAR MARKET CO.
Fancy Fresh Fowl
3½ lb. average, 23c lb.
Delivery in Wellesley, Needham, Dover Weston
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WINCHESTER

Tam-O-Shanter Shop
Infant and Children's Wear
Toys and Gifts
532 Main Street Locatelli Bldg.

WINTHROP

Winthrop Laundering Co.
18 Central Street Ocean 1226
For "Whiteness Sake" compare your wash done in our laundry with those done at home!

GILBERT R. RAND
Jeweler
18 BARTLETT ROAD Ocean 0898-M
Appropriate Graduation Gifts
We carry a fine line of Hamilton Watches—also other makes.
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520
Leg of Lamb (genuine spring) ... 29c lb.
Fancy Brisket Corned Beef (mildly cured) ... 29-33c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4-6-lb. average 29c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter ... 35c lb.
Fresh Salmon (all dressed) ... 27c lb.
Fresh Peas ... 2 lbs. 21c
Extra large oranges for juice ... 39c doz.

WORCESTER

Dad's Day, Sunday, June 20
A most wonderful display of
Men's Fine Ties
at $1.35
for Dad's Gift
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN STREET Second Floor

Modern Cleansers
OF WORCESTER, INC.
Everything Fully Covered by Insurance
MOTHPROOFING—FUR STORAGE
Curtains, Rugs and Upholstery
Refinishing—All Kinds of Tailoring
519 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
Dial 5-8155 Call and Delivery

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ... BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 800 feet up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns. Illus tariff "W. V."

ILFRACOMBE — "BALMORAL" Private Boarding House, 4 Hostle Park, centrally situated; splendid sea view, 4 minutes from sea front; terms, bed and breakfast 4/6, inclusive terms 2 to 2½ guineas per week. MRS AVERY.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table, every comfort bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms. Hughenden Tel 100.

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, Brightstone Kennels, Wootton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS Tel. Preston 2951.

FLATS TO LET

BECKENHAM—Lady (widow) has furnished flat in pleasant house; beautiful garden; garage; vacant June. 10 Whitmore Road.

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATIONS

DEVON—Holiday accommodation offered to business girls, bed and breakfast in school, two garden rooms in orchard; three minutes from sea. BRIARCROFT SCHOOL, Preston, Paignton.

HOME SHARING

OFFICER (retd.), 57, linguist, travelled, seeks home with congenial family, Christian Scientists preferred; within 70 miles south of London Box W-751 BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUSSEX, Bexhill-on-Sea—Attractive freehold house (detached); 4 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, fitted H. and C. basins; 3 reception rooms; 3 W. C.'s; good cloakrooms, kitchen, pantry, scullery, etc.; central heating, 2 garages; 2 greenhouses; well kept garden, tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden; 5 mins. from either station and sea; £3500. Box W-312, BCM/CSM, London.

SUSSEX—Delightful country house (with or without 30 acres), 11 bedrooms, 4 reception; tennis court, stabling, farm buildings; near sea. Tattersall, Lunsford House, Bexhill.

HOUSES TO LET

FERRING-ON-SEA, nr. Worthing—Furnished bungalow; quiet; sea, country, 3 bedrooms, electricity, wireless, garage (already let August) W-739, BCM/CSM, London.

SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS (ENGLAND) The Bijou Bungalow to let furnished; accommodation for three persons; newly decorated and newly furnished; any period; ideal spot for rest or study. Terms, apply G. CUMBER, 3 Rouge Huis Avenue, Guernsey, Channel Islands

SUSSEX—To let furnished for 6 months or one year; best part of Hove; small modern house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; good secluded garden; fruit and vegetables; about 10 minutes Hove Station and 10 by bus Brighton Station Box W-746, BCM/CSM London

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
P. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

European

Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BLATCHINGTON, Seaford—Comfortable home adjacent golf links, beautiful sea views, separate tables, constant hot and cold water; garage. MR. STUMP. "Broadview." Tel. Seaford 120.

COTSWOLDS—For rest or holiday, charming Cotswold house; H. and C., electric light; excellent cooking; own produce; roomy garage; good centre motoring, walking, sketching. MISS CREW, Hill Barn, Icomb, Stow-on-the-Wold.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 1 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests. Terms 2½ Gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Road

WORTHING.—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WINCHESTER, Pleasant View Guest House, Clifton Road—Spacious sunny rooms, large secluded garden, every comfort; ancient cathedral city, near New Forest; ideal for holidays; riding, golf; Southampton 12 miles.

POST VACANT

CAMBERLEY — Organist needed for small branch church in Surrey; orchestrelle. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Camberley.

CAMBERLEY, Surrey—Wanted, saleswoman to serve through ladies' high class wear; knowledge in hosiery and gloves necessary. Augusta, 48, High Street.

HOUSEKEEPER-Matron wanted for Preparatory School in Surrey; training and experience essential. BM/BCHN, London, W. C. 1.

KENT.—Wanted, experienced cook-general; help given. NIGHTINGALE FARM, Southborough.

POST WANTED

CHAUFFEUSE desires daily post or travelling; excellent references; 5 years London experience. Box W-742, BCM/CSM, London.

EDUCATED woman, aged 40, seeks position of trust in any capacity; musical, domesticated, accustomed to business; entirely free to go anywhere; fond of children. BARKER, 20 Fairfield Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Accommodation for visitors, detached house furnished on modern lines; convenient town and station, 3 Salisbury Villas Telephone 2390.

LONDON—Happy comfortable home, bed and breakfast 4/6 or full board; near buses and tube. Trehern, 2nd floor 154, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, W 9 Abercorn 4648.

TO LET

WEST END—Lock up shop to let; also sale of fittings, cookery equipment and small cafe furniture; reasonable for quick sale. Box W-764, BCM/CSM, London.

England

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CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE 42286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

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COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

HILL'S DAIRY
3 PARK STREET
Try Our Devonshire Clotted Cream
PHONE 2386

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

PHONE 4080
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(Torquay, Ltd.)
NEAR CASTLE CIRCUS
MOTOR ENGINEERS
Repairs of Any Description
HIGH PRESSURE GREASING from 2/6

J. F. Rockhey Ltd.
A Varied and Extensive Selection of
Beach Wear - Swim Suits
Torquay and Newton Abbot

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Complete House Furnishers
Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans
Divanette and Put-U-Up Bed-Settees
Stains, Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum LAID FREE
ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY
'Phone 2061

F. S. SCOBLE
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86 Belgrave Road 'phone 3238
33 Ilsham Road 'phone 2644

Bathes ORIGINAL "DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
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24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 2934
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T. L. Harding & Sons LIMITED
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PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
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Practical Shirtmaker
3 Torwood Street
Burberry and Aquascutum Depot
Phone 3501

T. Oliver & Sons
(1934) LTD
Complete House Furnishers
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

TORQUAY (Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER SALE THROUGHOUT JULY
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

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POOLE and District

Come to
WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
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Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
Lower Parkstone
2 mins. from Christian Science church
Tel. Parkstone 705-706

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HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME and FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173
Sandbanks Tel. Canford Cliffs 367

Marguerite & Meave
HOBDEN
Creative Dressmaking
Morning, Noon and Evening Gowns
Tailored Suits Hats
6, Wyndham Rd., Parkstone
Tel. Parkstone 711

ESSEX

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TEL. VALENTINE 4986
342 EASTERN AVENUE, ILFORD
1A HIGH ROAD, CHADWELL HEATH
TEL. SEVEN KINGS 3560
F. BULL, Ltd.
SHOE RETAILERS—Repairs
Agent for
Lotus, Delta, Diana, Norvic and Mascot, Startrite, Kiltie Brands.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

"Priscilla" (8 in.) 37/6

Royal Doulton
The Appropriate Gift During Coronation Year at
Mundy & Co.
68 Queen's Rd., Bristol
CHINA and GLASS SPECIALISTS

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COLLEGE GREEN BRISTOL

A. E. FINCH
Electric Light, Heat and Power Engineer
Repairs of all kinds
Electrical Supplies
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Something New! See our Ladies' Fashion Shoe Styles at 12/11 and 14/11
STOKES CROFT and HIGH ST.

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CIVIL, SPORTING *and* LADIES' TAILORS
Every garment made on these premises
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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
for
FURNISHING FABRICS
of Greater Charm Than Ever
A visit would be appreciated
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LANNING & JUDD
Ironmongers
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol. 1.
Tel 25753
For Comfort in Your Garden
Deck Chairs, 2/3; Shelters, 12/11
Mowers 13/6; Rollers 17/6
Spades, Forks, Trowels, Hose
Free Delivery. Try Us.

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Creamola Food Products

Inexpensive Cotton Frocks from America
21/-
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The Leading House for
SMART GOWNS
COATS
TAILORED SUITS
MILLINERY
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Promenade Tel. 2320

CHELTENHAM (Continued)

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Furniture • Linens • Fashions
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for
Fashions and Furniture

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PREMIER
FURNISHING STORE
THREE acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Two furnished homes built in the showrooms. Travel bureau. Bargain floor. Pick of the world's newest furnishing ideas.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

The IRISH LINEN SPECIALITY SHOP
Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
Summer Sale will proceed throughout July
Household and Decorative Linen, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Hosiery and Lingerie.
With our Compliments and thanks for all the yellow slips already passed through to us, and we hope that this number will double and treble itself in the near future.

R. Kellaway
For High Class Cooked Meats
Provisions, Dairy Fed Pork and Danish Bacon
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Boiling Joints Cooked Free

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Visit
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FIR VALE ROAD
(Opposite Grand Hotel)
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For ANTIQUES, etc.

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1143 Christchurch Road
Phone Southbourne 1636
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Agent for Murphy, Phillips, Marconiphone, Bush, etc. Only Radio sets that satisfy me as to value for money and dependability are sold. 12 years experience.
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SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE
at A. H. MASTERMAN
Family Butchers
295 Holdenhurst Road
Tel.: Boscombe 1440

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Everything for the Garden
Phone: Southbourne 573
Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

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BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
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Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
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THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
695, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

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89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
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COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
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TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

HAMPSHIRE (Continued)

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LADIES' FASHIONS
ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON 4788

KENT

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BEST FAMILY WORK AND DYEING & CLEANING
THE LIMES LAUNDRY
FARNBOROUGH KENT
TELEPHONE FARNBOROUGH 2

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
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(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
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Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
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DECORATIONS - Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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BROMLEY
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CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

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10 BROADCROFT VILLAS
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Established 25 Years

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The "Jewellers" of the District
Established nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3 LONDON ROAD, SEVENOAKS
REPAIRS? EXPERTS.
STOCK? UNIQUE.
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Florist
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Cable Victor Phone 358
"Say It With Flowers"

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WALTER C. RAISWELL
Kent County Store
Provisions, Household Requisites
Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables and also Heinz Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
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and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson Ltd
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Established 1822 Phone 1085

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Authorised Sales and Service
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LEICESTER
FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
Flowers anywhere, anytime by wire, phone or cable
Floral beauty for all occasions

MIDDLESEX

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Distinctive—
Yet Serviceable
Holiday Dress Materials for Ladies and Children
F. C. MANNING
THE SILK SHOP
374 STATION ROAD, HARROW

NORTH HARROW

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Facing Embassy Cinema
Now Demonstrating the ZEROS REFRIGERATOR
H. P. Terms from 2/3 per week
THE SUFFOLK MOWER
10 in. Blades 18/11, 12 in. Blades 22/11
Easy running Ball Bearings
Carter's Seeds, Garden Tools, Deck Chairs.
Telephone HARROW 3644

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BAIRD'S SHOES
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LOTUS & DELTA, CANTILEVER, MASCOT } *Agencies*
ALSO AT YARMOUTH and LOWESTOFT

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OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

SUFFOLK

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The Quality Shop Since 1787
For All
Fashion Goods
Children's Wear
Silks and Woollens
Household Linens
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Furniture and Men's Wear
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Ipswich Tele. 3108

CROFF Watches
Such Good Time Keepers
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Ask for particulars.
CROYDON & SONS *Jewellers*
50 and 52 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH

We go to
Andy's
LLOYDS AVE.
TEL. 3577
for our Cakes and Candies
Everything home made.

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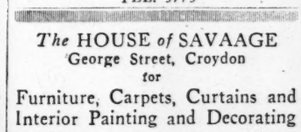

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WEST CROYDON
Sales. 8 Park Lane and Park Street
TEL. 5775

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

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57 HEINZ VARIETIES
Family Grocers
156 London Road
KINgston 2414
FOR DISTINCTIVE COIFFURE AND EFFICIENT SERVICE
Visit the Salons of
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COURT HAIRDRESSER
ELMBRIDGE 1966 17 BERRYLANDS ROAD SURBITON HILL

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

When Bun Lifted the Latch

Bun sat on a rock in the pasture and waved a paw. Down below him on the green grass Squirrel, Skunk, Brown Rabbit and Mole sat in a half circle. "What is Bun up to?" Mole whispered.

Squirrel flipped his bushy tail and said, "He's going to tell us what happened to him this afternoon."

"Sssh!" Bun ordered. "No whispering, please, and no nodding!"

Brown Rabbit nudged Chipmunk, then folding his paws fixed his bright eyes on Bun. All was quiet.

"It was early this afternoon," Bun began, "and I was alone in the pasture. I had just eaten a delicious lunch of pea blossoms."

"Mmmmm," Brown Rabbit mumbled, "Mmmmmmm.'

"Quiet, please," Bun cried, and Brown Rabbit rolled his eyes and ran his pink tongue out and in. "For a long time," Bun went on, "as you may all know, I have wanted

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Out Came the Funniest Little Clown

to visit the yellow house at the end of the garden."

There was a murmur in the crowd. This was something like it, this was adventure. Bun smiled, knowing himself a bold fellow.

"And so," said he, 'hippity-hop, hippity-hop I crossed the pasture and the garden. There I stood at the door of the yellow house and it was open!"

"It was open," Squirrel squealed.

"Open," Mole whispered, "it was open."

"Hush," Bun said, but his eyes were bright and his nose quivered. He caught his breath and went on very fast. "I hopped into the house! No one was in sight. I looked around. I saw chairs and tables and a tall clock that said Tick-tock, Tick-tock, Boom! Boom! Whrrrrr!" He shut his eyes, his ears lay flat, he whispered, "And then I saw it!"

"What?" Mole squeaked and everyone jumped.

Bun's eyes flew open, up came his ears. "The box," he answered, "the box with a latch."

The crowd began to whisper. What was there strange about a box, a box with a latch? Nothing, nothing at all. Bun was obliged to wave both paws to quiet them.

"I hopped toward it," he squeaked. "I stood in front of it. I sniffed at it."

Right here Mole giggled.

"I lifted the latch," Bun went on, "and pop! Up flew the lid and out came the funniest little clown. He had a long nose and red cheeks and he kept shaking his head at me!"

At this Squirrel got so excited he ran up a tree and Mole rolled over and over. "Now," shrieked Bun, "I ask you . . . who was he?"

From the top of the tree Squirrel began to chatter. On the grass Mole rolled between Chipmunk and White Rabbit and knocked them both over Skunk leaped onto the rock beside Bun and cried, "Listen!"

"Not long ago
I met a cat—
Nothing very strange
About that.

"But this same cat
Met a mouse
Who lives over there
In the yellow house.

"And knows the clock
That ticks away
And never sleeps
Night or day.

"The clock told him
About this clown
When the lid's shut
His head is down.

"But when the lid
Flies open wide
Out pops the clown
From down inside.

"The clock told him
Between tick-tocks
That clown was called
A Jack-In-The-Box."

Come With Me To Mexico

35

Driving Into the Capital

We are now nosing into the City of Mexico; and perhaps we had better get our heads together on the traffic situation.

In the first place, you are about to see some rattle-de-bang driving; for until you have seen the Mexican taxi driver in action, you haven't seen anyone weave through traffic! You will know him by the color of his license plate—yellow; and he will probably have a sign "Libre" on his car. As he comes bounding along he undoubtedly will not crash into you; but take it easy and give him plenty of room.

But I really must be fair. Despite all the harum-scarum driving I saw as I drove about the capital, nothing serious ever seemed to happen. I attribute this to the fact that whenever a driver goes barging into anything, he must go at once to jail. Incidentally, a woman member of the American Colony not long ago crumpled someone's fender—and she had to transfer her reception to the hoosegow! (How are your brakes?)

And speaking of the taxi driver, don't hail a "libre" and wait until arriving at your destination before you do your dickering. For example, suppose you are on your way to the Hotel Geneve — and, goodness knows why, but you pronounce the name Hay'-no-vah! Well, when your driver pulls up, you should say: "Hotel Geneve—toston." The "toston" (toce-tone') is the Mexican 50-centavo piece (14 of our cents). And if the driver says, "Bueno" (Way-no —same as our "O. K."), hand him a toston on arriving at your hotel. Otherwise he can—and will—legally charge you a peso! And if your Spanish is a bit slippery, just show him a toston in the palm of your hand as you mention your destination.

But let us now consider the traffic officer. Contrary to what you have been used to, if his side is toward you, you must stop. Go ahead if his back is toward you, or if he is facing you. At night he will have a lantern; and if it is raised, you'd better stop.

The Mexican traffic officer is the personification of courtesy; and more than likely he will be able to speak English. If he is particularly expert, he will have a small American flag sewed to his left sleeve.

In the center of the city, almost all the streets are one-way; and you will be able to determine the direction by the arrow labeled "Transito."

Of course you will stop at every red light; and at every "Alto" sign. But you may make a right turn against the red light wherever you see the sign "Siga"—you may have to look for it on the curbing.

My advice to the tourist is this: Suffer the crowded and crowding buses, and follow the marked highway (C. N. 1) straight into the busy heart of the city; then turn right on Calle Cinco de Mayo—just as you pass the towers of the cathedral. Drive straight ahead until you run into the Alameda (Mexico City's Central Park); then jog onto Avenida Juarez, and later bear diagonally left on the most beautiful boulevard in the New World, Paseo de la Reforma. Settle back now—relax and see the exotic city. Drive out the length of the Reforma to Chapultepec Castle, then swing around and retrace your steps, or as many of them as are necessary, to take you to your hotel.

Remember, every policeman is eager to help you—but you must first dispose of a thousand and one twice-as-eager guides!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Refreshing Shade

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, London

Strolling Through the Beech Woods at Kent, England

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Alphabetical Vacation

Players sit in a circle. Someone begins the game by turning to his right hand neighbor and saying, "For my vacation I am going to Annapolis by automobile." Or he might say ". . . to Asia by airplane." He may name any place or means of transportation beginning with the letter "A."

The one addressed says, "What are you going to do there?" The answer might be, "Assemble animals," "Act aimlessly," "Ask alms," or anything else beginning with "A."

The next player might go to Baltimore on a bicycle, the next to Cairo by canoe, and so on through the alphabet. Those who cannot answer properly and quickly are ruled out. All remaining in the circle at the end of the game, or when time is called, are winners.—A. C. H., York, Penna.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Fast of the Seventh Month

Among the four special fasts instituted and strictly observed by the Jewish people during their captivity in Babylon was—Zecharian informs us (Zech. 8:19)—"the fast of the seventh (month)" (Tishri) of the ecclesiastical year, which corresponded to the first month of the civil year, and included part of our September and part of October.

The object of this particular fast was to commemorate the passing of "Gedaliah the son of Ahikam," governor of Judah, who had been treacherously slain "in the seventh month" (II Kings 25:25) by "Ishmael the son of Nethaniah," as recorded in Jer. 41:2; an act which increased the animosity of the Babylonians against the Jews, in view of the fact that Gedaliah had previously been appointed by Nebuchadnezzar himself to bear rule in Judah (see II Kings 25:22; and Jer. 41:18).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Be genuine. Instead of doing things with the idea of what people will think, strive to do them rightly, and they will be right."

Factual Figuring: 5 (Egypt) plus 13 (Mediterranean), minus 3 (Red), times 4 (Suez) divided by 6 (Farouk) equals 10.

Letter Changing: Time, tine, wine, wind, wend, weed, week.

What Were the Weights?: 1, 3, 9, and 27 pounds

Occupations of the Famous: Enrico Caruso—opera singer; Robert E. Peary—explorer; Amy Lowell—poet; Guiseppi Verdi—composer; Louis Agassiz—naturalist; Daniel Webster—statesman; Jane Addams—social worker; Gilbert Stuart—painter; David Belasco—dramatist; Auguste Rodin—sculptor.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hotel Governess

A young woman with experience in caring for children asked the manager of a large hotel in her city to file her name, address, and telephone number and call her if at any time hotel guests with children desired someone to care for the youngsters during the day or evening.

He was glad to have someone with excellent references to call on; for, often, young children of hotel guests presented a problem—what to do with them while parents looked over the city, attended the theater, or went shopping. She charged an hourly rate to stay with children, reading to them, playing games, and otherwise keeping them amused and happy. Often, with the parents' permission, she took them to a near-by park where they could romp and play in the sunshine.

This hotel governess service has been in demand so often that the hotel now has several competent girls on call to accommodate guests who bring children with them.

D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: What it costs to live is what you have left over after supporting an automobile.

Milwaukee Journal: Transport engineers have streamlined virtually everything but the elbows of the other passenger in the bus seat.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Will they call it Italopia?

In Lighter Vein

He Passed

"In your opinion, who are the three greatest sailors in British history?" an admiral who was conducting an examination for the Navy asked one of the candidates.

The reply came pat. "I'm sorry, sir, I didn't catch your name when I entered the room, but the other two are Nelson and Drake."—Montreal Star.

Playing Safe

"Handel-way, Stanmore, which is a continuation of Handel-way, has been re-named Handel-way."—Local Paper.

We shall just call it Handel-way, to avoid confusion.—Punch.

Worth the Wait

Cab Driver: "I'm afraid I seem to be taking a long time trying to find the 10 cents change coming to you."

Sandy: "Ah, weel, the nicht's still wee."

Out of the Mouths of Babes

"I'm fed up on that," said the baby, pointing to the highchair.

Match the Knocker

"Now, sir, if you will give me a general idea of the kind of house you need . . ."

"Well, I really want something to go with a door-knocker my wife picked up at an auction sale."—London Evening News.

No New Help Wanted

"Hello, Casey, have yez struck a job yit?"

"Shure an' Oi've not. They won't give a mon a job in this town until he's worked here awhile."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Effect of Amendment on Dues

Question: The dues of an organization are $1 per year. This is stated on the membership ticket. These tickets are already in the hands of the members and paid for. Can the organization amend its bylaws now to increase the dues to $2 per year and collect the additional dollar? Or must the amendment be passed and then wait until the beginning of the next fiscal year for application?

Answer: An amendment to bylaws is not retroactive; that is, it cannot affect anything prior to its adoption. But unless otherwise qualified, it takes effect immediately upon its adoption, and affects everything to which it applies thereafter. Applying this fundamental to the situation described would mean that those who paid their dues before the amendment was adopted would not have to pay the increased sum until the next fiscal year; but all who had not paid up to that time would come under the new bylaw, and would have to pay the increased amount.

Daily Anecdote

Punctuation

The Tsarina, wife of Alexander III, happened to notice a document on her husband's desk regarding a political prisoner. On the margin the Emperor had written: "Pardon impossible; to be sent to Siberia."

The Tsarina took up the pen, and striking out the semicolon, made the endorsement to read: "Pardon; impossible to be sent to Siberia."

The Tsar allowed it to remain.

The Important One

Every man receives two kinds of education: one, which is given him by others; the second, much more important, which he gives himself. —Gibbon.

Quotation for Today

GUARD well thy thought! Our thoughts are heard in heaven!
—YOUNG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mother Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver

Every morning some friends had gone over to the lake in the big park, taking bread crumbs and bits of food to the ducks. One of the foremost of the brood was a snow-white lady of dignified mien, who became very vociferous and dominating as soon as the crumbs began to fall. She would allow no interference, but would push the others aside and manage to get a little more than her share.

The benefactors had come to think of her as manifesting qualities unbecoming to a dignified lady duck, and were inclined to be a bit critical of her general deportment. However, when she failed to appear for her usual breakfast one morning, they were disappointed.

But the day came when she did appear. This particular morning the group strolled over to the lake with a goodly supply of crumbs, and noted with delight that the "white lady" was present in all her dignity. Somewhat to their surprise, however, when the crumbs began to fall thickly at the water's edge, instead of coming forward in her usual manner to get her share, and more, she turned and swam vigorously in the direction of a little island, where she climbed ashore and disappeared into the thick underbrush.

In a few moments, however, she reappeared, but this time not alone. Following in her wake, as she started for the shore, were 12 little golden balls of fluffy down, which proved on closer examination to be baby ducks. Slowly they approached, and when they landed, the white lady stood aside and watched them carefully as they eagerly picked up the crumbs and good things, never reaching for a morsel for her own belated breakfast.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of advice on how to do things right is contained in today's cryptic quotation by Madame Nordica:

"NO RODICDO. *CDABOEF GH FGCDR BJCDRA KCBJ BJO CFOE GH KJEB LOGLMO KCMM BJCDP, ABQCSO BG FG BJOT QCRJBMU, EDF BJOU KCMM NO QCRJB."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the African country famous for its great Pyramids —— add the number of letters in the name of the sea that borders it on the north ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the sea which borders it on the east ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the canal which connects these two seas ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the young King who succeeded to the throne last year ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Clearwater (Fla.) reader: Following the usual rule, try changing TIME to WEEK in six moves.

What Were the Weights?

Four pieces of iron were found to total 40 pounds in weight. It was also discovered that individually the pieces were of such weights that they could be used on a pair of scales for weighing any article from 1 to 40 pounds. What were the individual weights of these four pieces of iron?

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify each of the famous persons below with his or her occupation? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Enrico Caruso	statesman	
2	Robert E. Peary	painter	
3	Amy Lowell	opera singer	1
4	Guiseppi Verdi	dramatist	
5	Louis Agassiz	sculptor	
6	Daniel Webster	poet	
7	Jane Addams	explorer	
8	Gilbert Stuart	naturalist	
9	David Belasco	composer	
10	Auguste Rodin	social worker	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

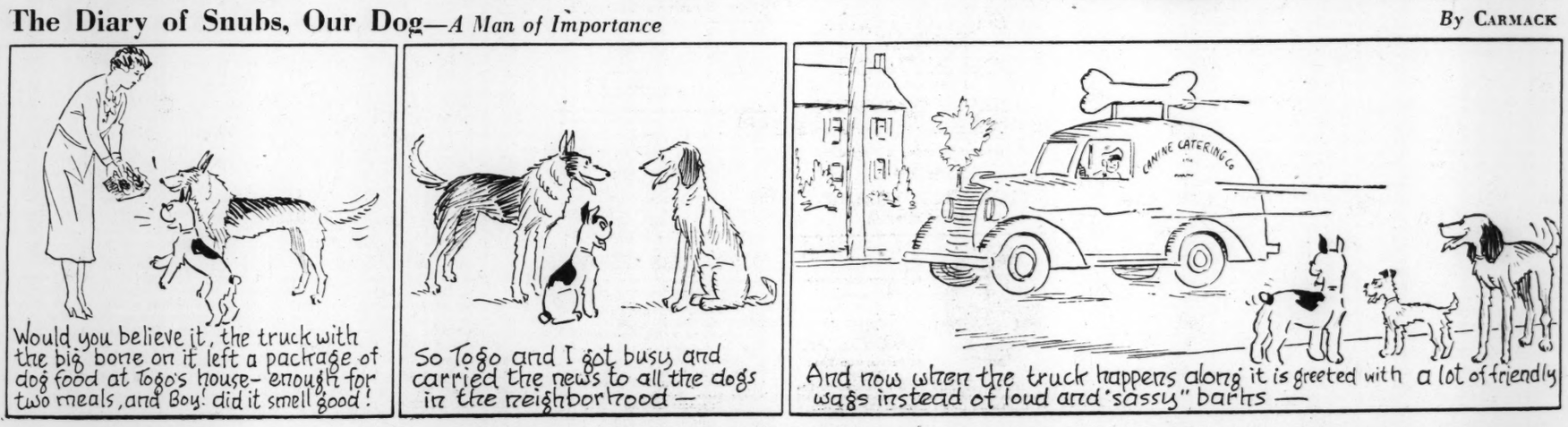
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More About Gander Island*

By LE PELLEY

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE STORY OF MIZZENMAST MORGAN TAKE A LOOK AT THIS MAP —
GANDER ISLAND SHOULD BE UP IN THIS GROUP —
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, MIZZENMAST WAS SHIPWRECKED ON WHAT HE NOW BELIEVES WAS GANDER ISLAND — HE AND THE MEN MIGHT HAVE BEEN PUT TO GREAT HARDSHIP, BUT FOR ONE THING ....
AT REGULAR INTERVALS FOOD AND WATER WOULD ALWAYS BE SUPPLIED THEM — WHERE IT CAME FROM AND HOW IT GOT THERE, NO ONE KNOWS. — MIZZENMAST AND HIS MEN SEARCHED THE ISLAND, BUT TO ALL APPEARANCES IT WAS UNINHABITED .....
HE HAS MADE FIVE VOYAGES TO THE ISLAND — AND I HAVE BEEN ON THREE OF THEM — BUT THE MYSTERY REMAINS UNSOLVED
MARMADUKE COULD SOLVE IT !
LeP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Man of Importance*

By CARMACK


Would you believe it, the truck with the big bone on it left a package of dog food at Togo's house- enough for two meals, and Boy! did it smell good!
So Togo and I got busy and carried the news to all the dogs in the neighborhood —
CANINE CATERING Co
And now when the truck happens along it is greeted with a lot of friendly wags instead of loud and "sassy" barks —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Alternatives to Wage Control

OBJECTIONS to the Administration's labor standards bill—and they are plentiful—lead to the query, "What is available in its place?" If not the Black-Connery bill, or some other form of wage control, then what?

Obviously, the direct alternative is acceptance of laissez-faire in the labor market, a setting of wages for the least skilled and most defenseless by a type of cut-throat competition such as exists at few other points even in the supposedly individualistic American economic system.

Low wages are not to be blamed wholly on the chiselers who take advantage of them, and it may be that the worst conditions will right themselves by the operation of natural forces if left alone long enough. But even a great many business men and employers believe that some regulation of substandard labor conditions in fly-by-night sweatshops would give a fairer field to legitimate manufacturers. Or to put it another way, some wages that may be justified economically have effects that cannot be afforded socially.

If, then, society is not willing to countenance bestial standards of living and at the same time doubts, as it may, the practical possibility of forcing employers to hire all the needy at a desirable rate of wage, does society wish to assume the burden or perhaps saddle it on the back of productive industry in another way?

That other way would be to establish a definite national relief policy by which at least a bare subsistence would be assured to everyone out of work and no one would be obliged to take a job at less than a subsistence wage.

There is, of course, the possibility of reliance on state laws now that the Supreme Court turns a more favorable eye upon their maximum hour and minimum wage acts and that under the Kentucky Whip Company case they may have federal support in excluding child labor products from their markets. State legislation must bulk large in any program of improving minimum labor standards in the United States. But state action without some federal correlation is an uncertain reed on which to lean.

If the Federal Government is to provide some such correlation and a minimum standard for industries engaged distinctly in interstate commerce, Congress may well stop to consider whether the three objectives of the present bill should all be attempted at once. These are (a) abolition of child labor, (b) maximum hour regulation, (c) minimum wage regulation.

As to the eradication of child labor in industry, there will be little public opposition and relatively little difficulty in enforcement if it can be assumed, as seems likely, that the Supreme Court will in some way overturn the adverse precedent in the case of Hammer v. Dagenhart.

Regarding regulation of maximum working hours, this phase of labor legislation has been found much more acceptable, more practical and more effective in state experience than most state minimum wage laws.

Why not, as Walter Lippmann recommends, divide the labor standards bill and enact those portions of it which apply to child labor and maximum hours but reserve the minimum wage sections for further consideration and a separate judgment? This is a recommendation with which The Christian Science Monitor agrees.

What, let it be asked, is the exact purpose of the backers of this legislation? Is it humanitarian or economic? Is it to relieve unemployment or to head off another depression by directing distribution of the national income?

If the purposes are economic they will be achieved most effectively by gaining experience with administration of child labor and maximum hour legislation until there may be assurance that a federal minimum wage law would be so applied as not to defeat itself by raising prices or freezing wages. If the purposes are humanitarian, these are largely attained in the control of child labor and of maximum hours, and beyond that the truest humanitarianism is that which makes haste slowly and lays solid foundations as it goes.

Ballots or Bombs for Labor

THE Committee for Industrial Organization has had two experiences in the last 24 hours that should prove a forceful example of the right and wrong way to further its cause. In Monroe, Michigan, C. I. O. pickets sought to keep workers from returning to a plant of the Republic Steel Corporation. Violence was answered by violence and the C. I. O. was routed by gas bombs, and because of this disturbance it must confront damaging headlines throughout the nation. The orderly machinery of the Wagner Labor Law has not yet been invoked against the Republic corporation.

On the other hand, the C. I. O. registered its greatest numerical victory in a collective bargaining election at the Monessen and Allenport plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company. The results disclosed a 9-to-1 majority for the C. I. O. an outcome that far exceeded even the predictions of the most optimistic labor leader. This victory was achieved in an orderly and legal manner, as in the elections won by the C. I. O. in the Jones & Laughlin mills and two Sharon Steel Corporation plants. Yet this brilliant success was obscured because union leaders could not or would not practice as much wisdom in Monroe as they had in Pittsburgh.

Non-Intervention Chess

REPAIR of the non-intervention fence around Spain evidently is only a part of the diplomatic carpentering on which Great Britain is busily engaged at the moment. The barring of Russia from the new efforts to continue the neutral patrols which are expected to materialize early next week, and the almost simultaneous decision of Britain's good-will traveler, the Earl of Plymouth, to stop off at Berlin, can be interpreted as parts of the same working sketches for a peace platform in Europe.

Whether or no British policy now aims at putting up partitions between Germany and Italy, who lately have been trying to impress their neighbors with an appearance of common purpose, there is in the Spanish situation itself reason for British attempts at closer collaboration with Germany. Influential opinion in Germany had already begun to crystallize in favor of withdrawing German aid from Franco's forces before the Deutschland incident. It appears not to have changed since. Italy's stake in Spain is somewhat clearer. It is more doubtful that Premier Mussolini can be weaned away from his interest in a war in the Mediterranean area, especially by Italy's chief rival there.

British efforts to make non-intervention a reality therefore might well begin with Germany. But if they are to begin with Germany, the chances of Russia's complicating them naturally should be confined to a minimum. German diplomats may consider it a victory that Russia has been barred from the new patrols to be set up and may find it easier to work with Britain since that victory was in large measure due to British pressure.

Gambling Overturn in Texas

REPEAL of the pari-mutuel betting law in Texas is the biggest setback for commercialized gambling in the last ten years. The decisive step just taken by a special session of the Legislature reflects the good sense of the people. By dissolving its partnership with pari-mutuel gambling Texas has punctured the balloon which promoters declared would provide much revenue for the State and sport for its citizens.

Four years of pari-mutuel betting under state supervision were all Texas could stand. The system worked a hardship on people tempted to waste time and money in that non-productive way. Pari-mutuel betting did nothing to encourage the raising of fine horses. Fraud and rumors of fraud have dogged the Texas establishments where commercialized gambling has operated in the name of sport.

Some years ago this newspaper sponsored an extensive study of the scope and nature of organized gambling in many countries over a period of many years. One of the conclusions reached at that time was that if pari-mutuel betting were given a loose rein, the racket would eventually run itself into the ground; that apparently the easiest way to defeat the pari-mutuel system was to let the pari-mutuel system defeat itself. After four years of unbridled exploitation, the "sport" has been played out in Texas.

A significant factor in this sharp overturn was the inability of Texas promoters to entrench themselves financially against the threat of legislative revolt. The huge sums quickly amassed by such anti-social enterprises usually present a serious obstacle to reform. Failure of the promoters to make money in this case is believed largely due to causes the pari-mutuel law was supposed to eliminate—competition from race-track betting in illegal poolrooms.

Human nature is no respecter of state borders. Whatever the record of race-track betting proves for Texas, it proves for other states where the pari-mutuel machine has been legalized. Race-track gambling everywhere has evidenced all the social and economic evils envisioned by opponents of the system. It has fulfilled none of the rosy promises which legislated it into existence. The Legislature's stand in Texas leaves its handwriting on the race-track enclosures of some twenty other states.

Repeal in Texas, following closely an official ban on slot machines in Florida, points to an improved sense of social responsibility in local government. Members of the Texas Legislature who supported Gov. James V. Allred in the campaign against pari-mutuel betting have performed the duty of statesmen by putting an end to a law that bargained away the public morals.

JOE WILLIAMS, chief of Tennessee highway patrol, says that "a courteous and effective patrolman is a good salesman for his state." Yes, that's quite right. Wherever one goes, there is something definitely persuasive about a highway patrolman.

Unfinished Portrait

Book News of the Day

HOW much her friends, as well as the world at large, lost by the passing of Winifred Holtby is made abundantly clear by this collection of her letters, LETTERS TO A FRIEND, by Winifred Holtby. Edited by Alice Holtby and Jean McWilliam. (London: Collins. 10s. 6d.) They cover the years 1920 to 1935, having been all written to a friend whom she had met when serving with the W. A. A. C. in France. They are superb letters, gay and vivid, full of compassion, energy and humor. They show not only their writer's everyday life, but her whole personality, and the way it developed from her undergraduate days at Oxford to her first venture into politics, public speaking, journalism and London life, during the days of her success and maturity. When they begin, she is young—with the War behind, it is true, but with Oxford and springtime to enjoy and schools well ahead. When they finish, she has almost completed "South Riding."

* * *

The most striking characteristic of these letters is their enjoyment—enjoyment of everything, from work and books and meeting new people to cleaning out the kitchen.

> . . . I have spent the morning cleaning our kitchen—the stimulus to this unwonted energy being a whole new tin of Vim—and simultaneously conducting with Vera (Vera Brittain) a most heated discussion upon "What is individualism" . . . We drifted from political systems and revolts against authority into the social sense of primitive man and, having ransacked the ages for examples of individualism, we wound up, just before lunch time, having achieved nothing except the remarkable conclusion that we both started our arguments from the standpoints of entirely different definitions, and had better leave the subject alone for the present! However, intellectual conflict is a wonderful galvaniser of physical activity, and the flat shines like a new pin.

However keen the enjoyment, there is always a purpose kept steadily in mind, and throughout these letters she is continually restating it in the light of added experience.

> All that I do may be foolish—but dare you deny that it is an adventure? That I, at twenty-six, not very experienced, nor unusually gifted, having neither influential friends nor promising opportunities, should say "I believe that there is a need for a student of problems of international war and peace; that this student should be a woman; should be blessed with the luck of an independent income so that she may be the servant of no party; should have had a historical training, some gift for articulation in speech and writing. I believe that she must set herself now to learn all that is possible. . . ."

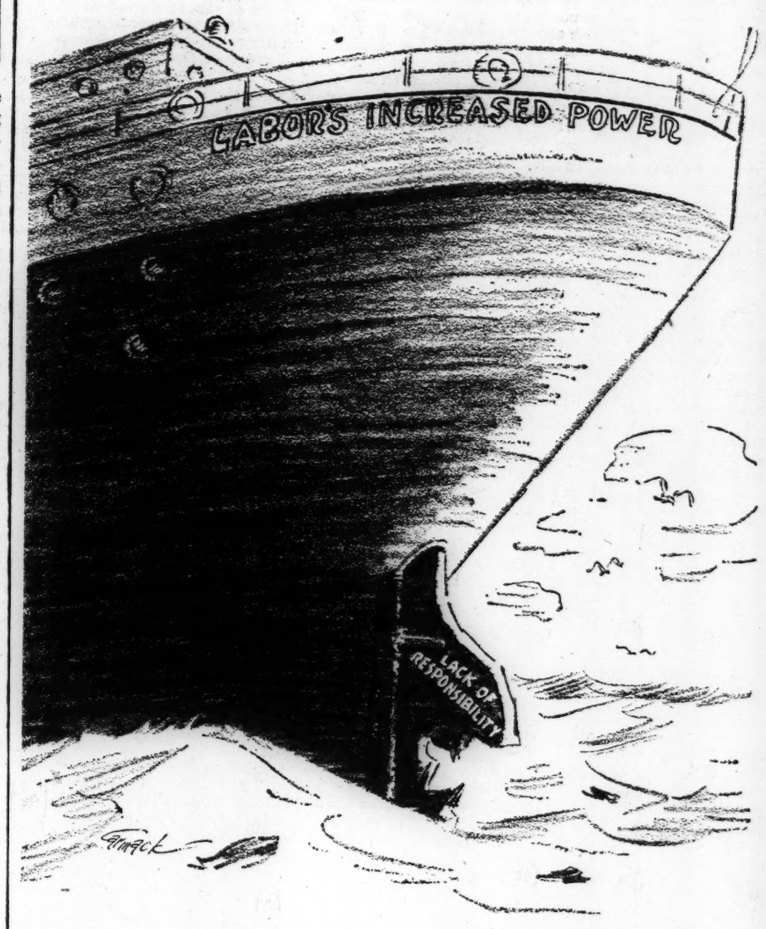
* * *

But she was that rarest of all creatures, a woman with a sense of vocation who has also a sense of humor. Of a book she is writing and having difficulty with she can say that it is "like the drivelling of a weak-kneed sea calf." Of the school where she is teaching: "I thought it more amusing for the children if I appeared continually in new jumpers."

It may be that these letters do not give a completed picture of Winifred Holtby. They were written to one person only—and to someone who, far from England, needed (unfortunately) far more description of English scenes and sights and sounds than would ordinarily be put into letters. But they give enough (quite apart from their picture of the life and the people she knew) to prove yet again that here was a rich and a rare personality, increasingly wise, to whom every aspect of life was valuable and those which were not tragic or grave were, unfailingly, the greatest possible fun.

M. R.

Needed—Rudder Repairs



Our Empress, Paulownia

WHEN in my old-fashioned garden the English primrose blooms and the air is fragrant with lilies-of-the-valley, it is then that, with hands full of flowers, I go down to make a morning call on our veteran gardener who will be sure to be out among her hundreds of iris, some of which are planted around her paulownia tree. And while I enjoy the iris, it is really the tree that I wish to see. Our village Empress, I call it. A unique tree of the far East that, reaching out its showy violet flowers, reminds us with its Oriental magic that all is not the flowering of New England.

The tall, distinctive paulownia, looking like a Japanese print with a New England ledge for its background. A tree vitally transformed by myriads of lavender flowers that like foxgloves cover the branches in pyramidal panicles. Fragrant flowers that like the wistaria come before the leaves and attract both butterflies and birds.

A trysting tree wafting dreams of moon-touched pagodas. Reminiscent with its lantern-like flowers of Japan's feast-of-lanterns.

An Asiatic tree, first brought to the attention of the rest of the world by a German botanist who, finding the exquisite flowers in the valleys of the Sunrise Kingdom, carefully gathered some of its winged seeds to send to his adored lady, the Princess Pavlovna, daughter of Paul I of Russia. So through the zeal of this ardent young naturalist, Dr. Philipp F. von Siebold, the paulownia tree, often now called "the empress tree," began to be known outside of Japan and its surrounding islands.

"My tree," says my garden hostess as we sit down under its fragrant branches, "I brought with me from the grounds of Hampton Institute, where in the early spring they made a bower of beauty over the yellow roses. Such a little plant, only a few inches high, I never supposed that within fifteen years it would be towering thirty feet above me. Grows almost as fast as bamboo. The Hampton paulownias which now have entirely disappeared, were started, so I was told, from seeds brought by General Armstrong from Hawaii."

The Hawaiian Islands. With fresh interest I look up into the blossoming empress. Another Oriental touch for our village paulownia. And more than an appropriate one, when I consider that out from this very community went four of that famous little group who in 1819 set forth in the little brig, Thaddeus, to introduce Christianity to the Sandwich Islands. Our own Lucia Ruggles Holman writing in her diary, March 30, 1820: "We saw the snow-topped Mauna Loa about two o'clock this morning. You may well suppose that after a voyage of one hundred sixty days we were not a little glad."

And sitting perhaps under one of these very blossoming trees, she pens home these lines: "Oahu is much the pleasanter island to live on, and the natural beauty is wonderful."

Of such things I think as I sit beside my lavender and lace New England lady and breathe the scent from the lavender flowers above my head. Her paulownia, that because of the community's pleasure in it, has become our paulownia. Bringing remembrance of romance and a Russian princess, General Armstrong and his southern school, our Lucia transplanted but with roots in our soil, and, above all, Japan sharing beauty through its seeds. An Oriental tree in a New England garden. Time still bringing forth flowers.

H. S. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Monday's a Holiday!

HOLIDAYS are to human beings what summer rains are to parched mill streams—fresheners, invigorators. Why not, therefore, place them where they will do us the most good? The English, wiser than we in the art of living, have arranged matters so that all their holidays (except Christmas, and Boxing Day which immediately follows it) come on a Monday. . . .

Why we Americans haven't eagerly adopted this highly civilized notion of the "Monday holiday" is an unanswerable mystery. . . . If we really want to confer the benefits of long, leisurely holidays upon ourselves, we need not seek historical precedents; we need only extend a principle already in effect. At present, when a legal holiday falls on a Sunday it is customary to transfer it to the next day, Monday. Now to attain our goal of a long week end, with its benison of relaxation and extra playtime for everyone, all we need do is declare that when certain holidays fall on any other day than Monday, we shall take a full day off the following Monday. In other words, we shall be intelligently planting our holidays where they will do us the most good. . . .

If we fix upon Monday, everyone will get at least a two-day respite, and many would find themselves with a full three days for pleasuring, freedom or recuperation. And if these aren't the most substantial forms of riches that human beings can acquire, then the whole movement toward the larger leisure is based on fallacy. . . . I maintain that we are being wantonly stupid when we let these holidays fall at random and neglect to plan their occurrence so that they can be put to the maximum enjoyment.

The legislative stamp of approval upon the Monday holiday can be quite simply obtained. The steps required to enact a holiday law would be no more complicated or difficult than the daylight saving bills that are passed by our assemblies every year.—*Henry Morton Robinson* in the *Reader's Digest*.

Challenge to Youth

YOURS is a lost generation unless you answer the challenge of the current revolt against freedom. Others will tell you the issue is one of communism and fascism. The real issue, however, lies between freedom and slavery.

If the masses rule in a predatory spirit, we will be no better off than if the classes rule in a predatory spirit. Self-interest in the poor is no better than self-interest in the rich.—*Dorothy Thompson*, addressing the Russell Sage graduation class.

A Dictator's Lot

IN HIS progress toward dictatorship, President Roosevelt has fallen far, very far, short of the expectations of his critics.

In the House, some of his own Democrats have gouged out one third of his relief appropriation request and are trying to make away with it. They have snatched so tightly to this porky morsel that the House leaders had to postpone action over the Memorial holiday in order, so it was understood, that Dictator Roosevelt might be able to persuade recalcitrant Democrats to let go and pass the bill.

Secretary Wallace, too meek to be a good sub-dictator, goes before the House Agriculture Committee to urge immediate passage of a new farm production control bill. Right to his face, the chairman of the committee, an Administration supporter, coolly defies the dictatorship and says he allows as how there isn't going to be any rush about it.

The dictator's reorganization plan, urged so strongly, is being torn to bits in controversy between House and Senate Democrats. Outside of Congress, the dictatorship is having similar trouble with its dictating. The A. F. of L., which is supposed by economic royalists to be under the thumb of the dictator, does not seem inclined to go along with the new wages-and-hours bill. Look at Dictator Roosevelt's court reorganization plan. In the confusion it is impossible to determine who is now dictating to whom.

If those are fair samples of Mr. Roosevelt's dictatorship, he'll never make the big league.—*Raymond Clapper* in the *New York World-Telegram*.

Pooling Funds for Peace

IF THE nations want to pool anything for their common protection, their economic resources seem to be the most suitable for the purpose, far more suitable, certainly, than their military powers. The pooling of the latter would inevitably bring on a collision with the principle of national sovereignty on every occasion when the question arose of using the common force in war, since the decision to go to war is one which no sovereign state can pass on to another authority.

Where the use of a common fund is concerned, this difficulty is less formidable, and at the minimum in the case of a good bargain. Whence we may draw the conclusion that if international co-operation is to be set on foot in a form which gives reasonable hope that it will not be wrecked by bad faith, the military or coercive form should be avoided and a beginning made on economic ground. An international fund is far more manageable than an international force.—*Dr. Lawrence P. Jacks* in the (London) *Observer*.

Economic Interdependence

I BELIEVE that much of the world's ills which has led nations to resort to artificial measures for the protection or enhancement of their welfare has come from a failure to recognize that most of the difficulties that appear to be national in nature and scope are really international.

We have been slow to learn that the erection of protective barriers to insure our well-being is a direct thrust against the well-being of our neighbors and that the prosperity of a nation can be sound and lasting only in the measure that it contributes something to the prosperity of other nations.

There is probably no more pointed instance of this interdependence between nations than in the economic relations between your country and ours. For I think it is no exaggeration to say that without prosperity in America there can be no real prosperity in Japan. . . .—*Chokijuro Kadono*, before the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Reviews the Coronation

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

CANADA has had the unique experience of crowning its first king. Only since the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931, acknowledging the Dominions' complete sovereign rights, could it be said to have had a king of its own, a King of Canada. George V had been crowned under the old status, while Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor, became king but was never crowned.

To democratically minded nations it may appear as though Canada had become monarchic, less "free," by this acquiring of a king. Of course it is quite the opposite. The Canadian Crown does not interfere in any way with government—has not for generations. Canada has simply concentrated all its allegiance on a symbol, a symbol of what it considers the acme of liberty, justice and the rights of man. The many changes which have taken place within the British royal family within the space of one year have had no power to "rock the boat" of Canadian loyalty to an idea and an ideal.

Legally and morally Canada had the right to choose its own king and to repudiate the British Government's choice. The self-governing dominions in due time did in fact voice their views on the matter, but as these views coincided with those of Premier Baldwin no difficulty arose.

* * *

Everything about the coronation ceremony was in consonance with this new feeling of freedom. No race, nor creed, nor government could find aught to jar with its sensitivities. All the overseas nations and dependencies played their part in the crowning ceremonies; their premiers, governors and rulers drove in the procession; their soldiers took turns in standing guard over the gates of Buckingham Palace. Never for a moment could the crowds in the streets nor the watching and listening world outside forget that this was the crowning of many kings in one—the kings of 400,000,000 people scattered throughout the seven seas. Never, by word or deed, did the king or his advisers forget the true significance of the ceremony, nor confuse personality with power.

In his broadcast afterwards the king said: "To many millions the Crown is a symbol of unity. By the grace of God and by the will of the free peoples of the British Commonwealth I have assumed that Crown. In me, as your King, is vested for a time the duty of maintaining its honor and integrity. . . . For the highest of distinction is the service of others, and to the ministry of kingship I have, with your sharing, dedicated myself with the Queen at my side in words of the deepest solemnity." To Canadians this was the voice of Canada speaking. The "divine right of kings" had become the divine right to serve a sovereign people.

* * *

The effect of the coronation had been so immense that all other affairs of state immediately shrunk to a little measure. Even the Imperial Conference, that previously bulked so large, momentarily lost its stature. Imperial defense and imperial foreign relations had already been defined as resting upon commonwealth solidarity inexorably opposed to dictatorships, violence, greed, bigotry, racial and political hatred. Such elements had been challenged in no uncertain terms and had wisely ignored the challenge. So Canadians, Australians, South Africans, New Zealanders, Indians now return to their minor differences in regard to trade and armaments and foreign policies, more deeply conscious of their common heritage, symbolized by the Crown.

It is a safe supposition that aggressively democratic Canada, with its nationalistically minded French element in the east, its republicly minded American farmers in the middle west, its separatist element on the Pacific coast, its widely divided problems and governments, would have tended more and more toward confusion of purpose and defusion of identity if it had not been for the remarkable evolution in the status of the British Crown. The coronation has lifted Canadian eyes to a wider horizon than ever before; has united Canadians in a cause as wide as the world itself.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Age and Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the radio and sound pictures awakening in many people a keener appreciation of and desire for music, a recent article by Edward Barry in the Chicago Sunday Tribune brings a message of interest and practicability. This article is captioned, "Critic Decries Age as Handicap to Study of Music," and one of his opening paragraphs is as follows: "All the nonsense you hear about the futility of starting music study after the muscles have set, and about the absolute necessity of acquiring at least the foundation of a technique in early childhood, is based on muddle conceptions of the benefits to be gained from such study."

Mr. Barry continues: "By far the most valuable of these benefits is the vast enrichment of life which intimate contact with a great art can bring. . . .

"This adult neophyte is about to be introduced to one of the most joyful experiences that life can offer, and to be introduced to it at an age when his every faculty is alive to its keenness. . . . That man or woman is happy who has before him, instead of behind him, the peculiar and never to be exactly duplicated exultation of the first years of intimate experience with music."

Rockford, Ill. (Mrs.) H. Orput